

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
INCLOSING REPORT OF AGENT C. T. STRANAHAN, OF THE NEZ
PERCE AGENCY, TOGETHER WITH THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY
HIM IN SUPPORT OF THE CLAIMS OF THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED BY THEM DURING THE WAR WITH
JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCES IN 1877.

MARCH 29, 1900.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 27, 1900.

SIR: Article 10 of the agreement of May 10, 1893, with the Nez
Perce Indians, ratified by the act of Congress approved August 15,
1894 (28 Stats., 326, 331, and 332), provides that the United States,
through its properly constituted authority, will carefully examine the
claims of certain Nez Perce Indians for compensation for services
claimed to have been rendered by them as scouts, couriers, and mes-
sengers under Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., during the war with
Joseph's band of Nez Perces in 1877, and will make such allowance
to each claimant as shall, upon examination, have been found to be due,
at a rate not exceeding \$2.50 per day each for the time actually engaged
in such service, the time of service of each claimant in no case to exceed
sixty days.

In ratifying the agreement Congress provided:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the claims of
those Indians who served the United States under Gen. O. O. Howard in the late
war with Joseph's band of said tribe, as scouts, couriers, and messengers, referred
to in article 10 of said agreement. * * * (28 Stats., 334.)

The names of the scouts, couriers, and messengers referred to in
article 10 are appended to the agreement, and may be found on pages
25, 67, and 68 of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 31, Fifty-third Congress, second
session.

To enable the Department to carry out the provisions of the act of
Congress approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 326, etc.), the United
States Indian agent of the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, was instructed,

through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to investigate the claims of the several individuals whose names appear in Senate Doc. No. 31, above referred to, and to advise the Department of his findings with respect to each claim.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs with his letter of the 20th instant (copy herewith inclosed) forwards to the Department the report of Agent C. T. Stranahan, of the Nez Perce Agency, together with the testimony taken by him in support of these claims and his findings thereon.

Of 53 Indians claiming to have served as scouts, couriers, and messengers, Agent Stranahan finds 39 are entitled to payment, amounting to \$4,539.50; and 14 he finds not to have rendered any services and not entitled to an allowance. In addition to the 53 claimants, the claims of four others, whose names do not appear on the list appended to the agreement, viz, Captain Kane, Harvey Tse ni yo, James Reuben, and Titus Thompson, were examined by Agent Stranahan, and he finds that James Reuben and Titus Thompson are not entitled to an allowance, but recommends that Captain Kane be allowed for sixty days' service, \$150, and Harvey Tse ni yo for twenty-five days' service, \$62.50, making a total allowance of \$4,752.

The investigation of these claims was thorough and complete, and while the evidence submitted by Agent Stranahan is not conclusive, I concur in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that it is the best obtainable after a lapse of twenty-two years, and that justice demands that the claims be paid in accordance with Agent Stranahan's findings, including the two not on the list appended to the agreement, and submit the case for the favorable consideration of the Congress.

The testimony taken by Agent Stranahan and the report of his findings thereon are very voluminous, and it would require much time and labor to make the usual number of copies for transmission to Congress. To enable Congress to consider and act on these claims at its present session, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has forwarded the originals of the testimony and of the report of the agent's findings to the Department, with the suggestion that the same be printed for the use of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and in compliance with this suggestion the original papers were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the recommendation that they be printed. Copies of the correspondence having a direct bearing on the claims are herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in compliance with the instructions contained in Department letter dated April 7, 1899, the United States Indian agent at the Nez Perce Agency, Idaho, was on April 13, 1899, directed to make an investigation of the claims of certain Nez Perce Indians for compensation for services rendered as scouts, couriers, and messengers under Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., during the war with Joseph's band of Nez Percés in 1877.

The claims arise under the provisions of article 10 of the agreement of May 1, 1893, with the Nez Perce Indians, ratified by the act of Congress approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 326, 331, 332). In article 10 of said agreement it was stipulated—

That the United States, through its properly constituted authority, will carefully examine each of the cases herewith presented and make such remuneration to each of said claimants as shall have, upon examination, been found to be due, not exceeding \$2.50 per day each for the time actually engaged in such service, it being understood and agreed that the time of service of said claimants in no case exceeded sixty days.

In ratifying said agreement, Congress inserted the following provision:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the claims of those Indians who served the United States under Gen. O. O. Howard in the late war with Joseph's band of said tribe as scouts, couriers, and messengers referred to in article 10 of said agreement * * * (28 Stat. L., 332).

The names of the scouts, couriers, and messengers referred to in said article are appended to the agreement, and may be found on pages 25, 67 and 68 of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 31, Fifty-third Congress, second session, a copy of which document is inclosed herewith.

In a communication dated February 28, 1896, addressed to the Department, the office recommended that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish such information regarding the services of these scouts, etc., as the records of the War Department might afford, and on the same date Mr. Ed McConville, then superintendent of the Fort Lapwai school (now deceased), who commanded a body of Idaho militia in the Joseph war, was requested to furnish information within his knowledge relative to the service of these men.

The correspondence received from the War Department and the response of Superintendent McConville are herewith inclosed. It will be observed that the data received from the War Department indicates that it could find no record of the employment of the scouts, etc., notwithstanding the fact that orders were given the proper officers to have the muster rolls prepared. In said office letter of April 13, 1899, the United States Indian agent of the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, was informed that it appeared that neither the Interior Department nor the War Department has any record of the service of these scouts, and that it was necessary for the Government to take some steps to establish the validity of their claims. He was therefore instructed to thoroughly investigate the claims of the several individuals whose names appear in the Senate document above referred to and to advise this office of his findings with respect to each claim.

With his letter of February 19, 1900, Agent C. T. Stranahan, of the Nez Perces Agency, transmitted to this office the testimony adduced by him with respect to these claims and also his findings thereon. Agent Stranahan states that in arriving at his conclusions he consulted the indefinite reports from the War Department and all communications having any bearing upon the employment of scouts during the Nez Perce war, and that the most important items upon which he partially based his findings are briefly as follows:

That on or about June 16, 1877, General Howard telegraphed for authority to employ 25 Indian scouts. (See p. 10, McDowell's report, 1877.) The evidence produced proved clearly that General Howard had already, several days previous, sent out several Indians with Colonel Perry to induce Joseph not to go to war, and had not at that time equipped them for fighting. Indian Inspector Watkins seems to have ordered Indians into the service, and General Howard seems to have consented

for him to do so. (See p. 10, reference 1, McDowell's report, 1877.) June 19, 1877, General Howard received authority to enlist Indian scouts. (See p. 13, McDowell's report.) On page 18 of said report, it seems possible for General Howard to have employed 60 Indian scouts, the last 10 to be employed after July 5. On June 18, 1877, General Howard reports using organized companies of citizens and Indians. (See above report, p. 11.) There seems to be no record of exactly the number of duly enlisted scouts employed by General Howard. I find on page 53 of the authority above referred to that he had with him 20 Indian scouts, while probably many others were on the road carrying messages. It seems from the order made July 21, 1877, by General Howard (see pp. 63 and 64 of above report) that Indians were duly enlisted as early as June 15 of that year. Me op kowit and Captain John are referred to by General Howard. On July 6, Colonel Watkins (Indian inspector) notified General Howard that there were 40 Indian scouts armed and now ready for service. Adjutant-General Wood on August 28 admitted in a letter to the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific that there were then about 59 Indian scouts in the service.

The reason that these scouts were not formally mustered out no doubt arises from the fact that the order mustering them out was sent to Fort Ellis, Mont., instead of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, where the scouts were at the time of the sending of the order, which was made September 26, 1877, and known as Special Field Order No. 65. It is exceedingly difficult after the lapse of twenty-two years to fix any date definitely by Indian testimony and also to obtain detailed evidence corroborative of certain service that some of the scouts performed, as a great many of them are deceased. I have been compelled to arrive at conclusions from surroundings and general report. Some of the conclusions are not substantially supported by the evidence.

The whites accompanying the command remember that there were many Indian scouts and messengers, but do not know their names, hence their evidence is useless. I have included the claim of one Captain Kane and Harvey Tse ni yo (whose names do not appear upon the list as submitted to Congress) for your consideration. This report has been delayed for the reason that I took charge of this agency on July 1, and by August 15 the Indians were mostly in the mountains and did not return until late in December. No attorney has appeared for any of the Indians.

The findings in each case are contained upon a separate page, and references to the pages of the testimony are given in each, upon which the findings are based.

I have conversed with a number of persons familiar with the operations of the campaign against Joseph's band, and as in no case did their statements conflict with this testimony I did not incur the records by adding to the volume of the same.

I have herewith annexed the affidavits of reliable Indians, fixing the heirship interests in each case of deceased claimants, except in the case of Matthew Sottoks, which I will forward as soon as the heirs can be established. Care was taken to prevent collusion or fraud in the testimony by excluding all except the stenographer and Captain Grant, who served as interpreter all during the investigation, and was assisted at various times by the official interpreter at this agency.

The agent finds that the following-named persons are entitled to the amounts set opposite their names:

Name.	Capacity.	Length of service.	Amount entitled to.
Young Timothy, deceased; heirs, Maggie Timothy (wife), two-thirds; Viola Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; Abraham Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; David Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; Noah Bredell (son-in-law), one-ninth.	Scout	<i>Days.</i> 60	\$150.00
John Levi, deceased; heirs, Matilda Levi, one-fourth; Sally Levi, one-fourth; Cora McBean, one-fourth; Mark Kai wee push, one-fourth.	.....do	31	79.50
Daniel Types, deceased; heir, Elizabeth Types (wife) .....	.....do	60	150.00
Moses Stimilh .....	.....do	60	\$150.00
Sam She kam tssets kun in .....	.....do	60	150.00
Its ka hap dick, deceased; heirs, Ta moltz ta kae ka wan, one-fourth; Charles Tilt kin, one-sixth; Thomas Hart, one-fourth; Capt. Davis, one-sixth; Edward He yume tam ma lukt, one-sixth.	.....do	60	150.00
Jacob She wa sat, deceased; heirs, Ka moltz ta kae ka wan (wife), one-half; Thomas Hart (son), one-half.	.....do	60	150.00
Charlie Tilt kin .....	.....do	60	150.00
Nesqually John .....	.....do	60	150.00
Titus Elu e nikt .....	.....do	60	150.00
Abraham Brooks .....	.....do	42	105.00

Name.	Capacity.	Length of service.	Amount entitled to.
Noah Peep hom kan, deceased; heirs, Lechin (wife), one-half; Noah Bredell (son), one-half.	Scout	<i>Days.</i> 60	\$150.00
Levi (Old), deceased; heirs, Laura Raboin, one-half; Andrew Morris, one-fourth; Amos Wilkinson, one-fourth.	Messenger ..	60	150.00
Paul Kalla, deceased; heirs, Susanna Tah mow tone my, one-third; Matthew Whitfield, one-third; Arthur Paul, one-third.	Scout	60	150.00
James Connor, deceased; heirs, Eddie Connor (son), one-third; Job, one-third; John Brown, one-third.	.....do	60	150.00
Paul Hot hosh, deceased; heirs, Olive Frank, one-half; Irene Lawyer, one-eighth; Corbett Lawyer, one-eighth; Lizzie Lawyer, one-eighth; Maggie Lawyer, one-eighth.	.....do	60	150.00
John Cut nose .....	.....do	60	150.00
Benjamin Pahat ko koh .....	.....do	60	150.00
Philip Yumto lote .....	.....do	18	45.00
Wish tash kat, deceased; heirs, Te we ton my, one-half; Tah ma al wa nin my, one-half.	.....do	3	7.50
Abraham Wa tsin ma, deceased; Mary Thompson, one-half; Sidney Rankins, one-fourth; Effie Daniel, one-fourth.	.....do	3	7.50
Henry Yum ush na kown, deceased; Eliza Pliter, one-third; Pop sto we kar tsat, one-third; George Penny, one-ninth; Lizzie Edwards, one-ninth; Tuh tuh hoon, one-ninth.	.....do	3	7.50
Frank Hus ush .....	.....do	60	150.00
Joe Rabusco .....	.....do	7	17.50
Yu wish a kaik .....	.....do	60	150.00
Matthew Sottoks, deceased .....	.....do	60	150.00
Luke Billy Pa ka yat we kin .....	.....do	60	150.00
Ta ma lu shim likt .....	.....do	60	150.00
Michael Trap tash tsets kunin, deceased; heirs, Iah lote kikt (wife); five-ninths; Theresa High Eagle (daughter and minor child), two-ninths; Antoine High Eagle (son and minor child), two-ninths.	.....do	60	150.00
Peter Slickpoo .....	.....do	20	50.00
Paul Slickpoo .....	.....do	60	150.00
Ha hats ilp ilp (Red Bear) .....	.....do	55	137.50
Sam Lawyer .....	.....do	7	17.50
James Too ye hin .....	.....do	60	150.00
Amos Wap she lai .....	.....do	60	150.00
Young Noah (Bredell) .....	.....do	3	7.50
Thomas Pai ush hush ush in	Messenger ..	3	7.50
Its ke a Levi, deceased; heirs, Matilda Levi, one-fourth, Sally Ann (her minor child), one-fourth; Mark Kai wee push, one-fourth; Cora McBean, one-fourth.	Scout	3	7.50
Sa kiak wit (Left Hand) .....	.....do	60	150.00
Captain Kane .....	.....do	60	150.00
Harvey Tse ni yo .....	.....do	25	62.50

Agent Stranahan finds that the following-named persons are not entitled to compensation:

John Reuben. Not seen in the service. From his own testimony he is not entitled to any pay.

Fred. Lott. From his own testimony and the testimony of Sam Lott, his brother, he is not entitled to compensation.

Sam Lott. Finding same as in case of Fred. Lott, not entitled to pay.

Johnnie Allen. Refused to testify. Was not in service.

Jonah Hayes. Was a subchief at the time, drawing pay from the Government, therefore not entitled to any pay as a scout, etc.

Ish ka tssets kun tssets kun in, deceased. But one person testifies he was a scout, and that only vaguely and from outside inquiry. Therefore not entitled to pay.

James Slickpoo. Refused to testify, although requested to do so. Maintained that he had not received all that he should have been paid as interpreter. The fact that he refused to testify, and the report that interpreters were paid promptly, leads the agent to find that this claimant is not entitled to pay.

Kai wee push Simon, deceased. Was not in service.

Captain John, deceased. Was carried as a quartermaster's employee

and was mustered out at Fort Ellis, Mont. Was paid all he was entitled to.

Luke Um ush na kown, deceased. Was not a scout during the summer of 1877, but served in a like capacity during the Bannock war in 1878, at which time he was killed in the service. Therefore not entitled to pay.

Me op kow it, deceased. Was known as Captain George and carried as quartermaster's employee, and must have been paid.

Asa Wilson, deceased. Lived at Kamiah, and when the soldiers passed through there he wanted to join them and did remain with the command one or two days, but did not enlist nor perform any service. Therefore not entitled to any pay.

Johnny Leonard, deceased. Three witnesses testify he had been paid.

Kentuck, deceased. Not seen in the service.

James Reuben, deceased. Name not included in the list appended to the Nez Perce agreement. Was paid all that he was entitled to at the time of his discharge.

Titus Thompson. Name not on list of scouts appended to agreement. Not seen in service.

A careful review of the testimony submitted by Agent Stranahan indicates that his investigation of these claims was thorough and complete. As he states, it was exceedingly difficult, after the lapse of twenty-two years, to obtain conclusive evidence as to the performance of service, many of the scouts being dead. I am, however, of the opinion that simple justice demands that the claims be paid in accordance with the agent's findings. I therefore recommend that they be submitted to Congress during its present session for favorable consideration.

The testimony taken by Agent Stranahan in his investigation of these claims, and the report of his findings thereon, are very voluminous, and consequently the making of the usual number of copies for transmission to Congress would require the expenditure of much time and labor. In order to avoid delay and to enable the claims to be considered by Congress at its present session, I have deemed it advisable to transmit herewith the originals of the testimony and findings, and copies of correspondence having a direct bearing on the claims, with the suggestion that the same be printed for the use of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Impression copies of the testimony, etc., have been retained in this office. Two copies of this report are inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
NEZ PERCES AGENCY,
Spaulding, Idaho, February 19, 1900.

SIR: By to-day's mail, under separate cover, I have the honor to forward to you, for your approval, all of the papers, testimony, and findings in the 53 scout claims submitted to me for examination and

report thereon, as provided by article 10 of the agreement of May 1, 1893, with the Nez Perces Indians, which agreement was by act of Congress approved August 15, 1894.

Very respectfully,

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Fort Lapwai School, Idaho, March 10, 1896.

SIR: Replying to office letter of 26th ultimo relative to certain Indian scouts and messengers mentioned in article 10 of the recent treaty between the Nez Perces and the United States Government, I shall state that these Indians have always claimed to be unpaid for such services. Speaking from my own experience with the War Department, I should say that they were paid if the quartermaster performed his duty.

James and Peter Slickpoo were engaged at the post at Fort Lapwai, then under the command of Colonel Perry, First United States Cavalry.

The others were under Major-General Howard and were, to the best of my recollection, hired by Lieutenant Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, who was at that time quartermaster, or, perhaps, by Major Spurgeon or Major Boyle, of Twenty-first Infantry.

Col. Edwin C. Mason, at that time inspector-general, was with the volunteers and Indian scouts. If the records of the Fort Lapwai post have been preserved I think the true status of affairs regarding these scouts and messengers could be ascertained. They were forwarded to Vancouver, Wash., I believe.

From personal knowledge, I can say that all of these scouts served during the war of 1877 and did good and efficient service. A great many of them are now dead, however.

James Slickpoo was hired as interpreter at the Fort Lapwai post, and it seems to me must have been paid.

Very respectfully,

ED. McCONVILLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

BRIEF OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM THE WAR
DEPARTMENT.

February 28, 1896, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the Secretary of War, incloses a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the claims of those Indians (Nez Perce) who served the United States as scouts, couriers, and messengers under General Howard in the war with Joseph's band of said Indians in 1877, and requests such information regarding the services of these men as the War Department records may afford. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests that, in case the records fail to afford satisfactory information, General Howard be called upon for such information as he may be able to impart regarding the matter. A list of these scouts, couriers, and messengers is published in Senate

Ex. Doc. No. 31, Fifty-third Congress, second session, page 25, to which reference is made by the Commissioner.

The papers are referred from the War Department to the Adjutant-General for report.

June 23, 1877, the commanding officer Department of the Columbia (General Howard) was authorized to enlist 25 additional Indian scouts, and by July 5 to enlist 10 more, making his whole number 60. (Vide appendix to Annual Report of Major-General McDowell, 1876-77, p. 18, copy herewith.)

Indian scouts are mentioned in a number of places in this correspondence, and also in orders and field circulars, Department of the Columbia, during the period named; and Special Field Orders, No. 65, paragraph 5, Department of the Columbia, in the field in Montana, September 26, 1877 (copy herewith) directs Lieutenant Ebstein, R. Q. M. Twenty-first Infantry, to take charge of all scouts, guides, couriers, packers, and pack teams that are no longer necessary, and conduct them to Fort Ellis, Mont., and discharge them, or forward them to the place of employment for discharge. Nothing has been found to show the terms of service of these scouts, couriers, etc., and the records here are silent as to whether or not the men so employed, or enlisted, were Nez Perce Indians.

It is believed that the records of the Department of the Columbia would throw much light on this subject.

March 7, 1896, the papers were returned to the Secretary of War, with brief, and copies of the papers were referred to the commanding general Department of the Columbia, to General Howard, and to Captain Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, for any information they might be able to furnish.

The commanding general Department of the Columbia has not yet reported.

General Howard, March 11, 1896, states that Abraham Brooks, a Nez Perce Indian scout (mentioned in letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs), did serve in that capacity to his personal knowledge and was wounded not far from Kamia before Joseph, with his hostiles, escaped from the Department of the Columbia; that he can not recall the date, but it was in the summer of 1877; that he has referred the matter to Lieut. C. E. S. Wood—not now in service—who commanded the scouts, and has as yet received no reply; and he suggests that Captain Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, be referred to.

Captain Ebstein, March 12, 1896, states that the only Nez Perce Indians in his employ during the campaign of 1877 were two named "John" and "George;" that they were employed by General Howard's order and regularly carried on his returns as quartermaster's employees; that the scouts, guides, couriers, etc., conducted by him to Fort Ellis, Mont., under S. F. O. 65, Department of the Columbia, in the field, September 26, 1877, were all civilian employees of the quartermaster's department, and there were no Indians among them; that at no time during the campaign had he charge of any Indian scouts; that there were some such scouts with Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) David Perry's troop when it left Lapwai on July 3, 1877, and during the engagement at Norton's ranch (Cottonwood Ranch), Idaho, July 4, 1877.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, Tenth Cavalry, March 25, 1896, says he is unable to impart any information bearing upon this matter, and that if, as Captain Ebstein states, there were any Indian scouts with his troop when it left Lapwai, and at Norton's ranch during the fight there, he is not now able to recall any of the circumstances of their presence, but presumes they simply availed themselves of that opportunity for joining General Howard.

March 5, 1896, Maj. James Jackson, Second Cavalry, Portland, Oreg., in a letter to Mr. C. E. S. Wood, says he was present with the cavalry command under Col. E. C. Mason when a skirmish occurred between his advance scouts (friendly Nez Perces) and the hostile Nez Perces of Chief Joseph's band, and that in this skirmish the chief of the scouts, Ruben, and another Indian, whose name he thinks was Abraham Brooks, were wounded, receiving serious but not dangerous wounds. This letter is forwarded by General Howard to the Adjutant-General for his information in regard to securing a pension for a Nez Perce Indian scout, Abraham Brooks, wounded in the Nez Perce war of 1877.

In compliance with instructions from this office of March 6, 1896, the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Columbia, in absence of department commander, April 7, 1896, forwards transcripts from the records of department headquarters concerning Indian scouts, etc., employed with the military forces engaged in the Nez Perce war of 1877, and says these transcripts embrace everything the records have on the general subject of Indian scouts, couriers, or messengers during the period from June to October, 1877.

It appears from these transcripts that the assistant adjutant-general at headquarters Department of the Columbia, in letters of August 8, 1877, informed Col. E. C. Watkins,

United States Indian inspector; Maj. E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Second Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; commanding officer Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., and J. B. Monteith, United States Indian agent, Lapwai, Idaho T., that the department commander had instructed him to issue orders authorizing the employment of the Nez Perce Indian scouts, and he requested each to furnish a list of names, with date of enrollment or employment of each scout, by whom enrolled, and date of discharge; and also such information as might be necessary to a full knowledge of their connection with the service.

The letter addressed to the commanding officer Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., was returned to the department headquarters by Captain Perry, First Cavalry, September 30, 1877, indorsed as follows:

On the 28th of June I was ordered by the department commander to proceed to Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., and receive from Agent Monteith sixty Indian scouts; perfect their organization, i. e., as verbally explained by General Howard; select such as I thought would render the most efficient service in the field; have clothing and arms issued at Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., and return with them to the front. The agent reported to me that he did not think it possible to obtain the scouts, as they objected to leaving their crops for an indefinite length of time. I went to the agency July 1 and at a council told the Indians that I would take them for thirty days. They seemed satisfied with this arrangement and many promised to go. As there were no arms at the post or Lewiston, and not feeling justified in delaying longer, I left for the front July 3, taking ten Indian scouts armed by Agent Monteith; all the arms that were available at that time. Lieutenant Bonus issued each of these scouts one pair of trousers, one hat, and one shirt. They were never mustered into the service; were reported to General Howard upon my arrival at the front. I have no personal knowledge of any scouts but the ten above referred to, although I requested the agent to send as many as possible to report to the general as soon as they could be armed and equipped and referred, by direction of the department commander, December 18, 1877, to First Lieut. J. A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, A. D. C., to investigate and prepare a muster roll and put the matter in proper condition, that orders could be given for the muster in and muster out of the scouts referred to.

A telegram from headquarters Department of the Columbia, August 28, 1877, to the assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Pacific, stating that Wheaton requested authority to enlist twenty-five Nez Perce Indian scouts, was replied to as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 28, 1877.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Portland, Oregon:

Eighty Indian scouts are allowed Department Columbia. If troops under General Howard have not that number, you may enlist enough scouts to make up the complement.

KELTON, A. A. G.

It seems from a note on last page of these transcripts that no muster rolls or enlistment papers of Nez Perce Indians were found at headquarters Department of the Columbia, and that no names of individual scouts appeared there, and that the transcripts embrace the general subject of Indian scouts during the Nez Perce war of 1877.

The muster rolls of Bannock and Shoshone Indian scouts mentioned in these transcripts are filed in this office, but the records fail to disclose the names of any Nez Perce Indians employed or enlisted as scouts, couriers, etc., during the Nez Perce Indian war, June to October, 1877.

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL I. McDOWELL,
1876-77.

[Telegram.]

FORT LAPWAI, I. T., *June 15.*
(Via Walla Walla, June 16—1.45 p. m.)

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. June 16, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Indians began by murdering a white man in revenge for a murder of his—killing three others at the same time. Since they have begun war upon the people near Mount

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

Idaho. Captain Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward as fast as possible. Get me authority for twenty-five Indian scouts. Think we shall make short work of it.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 16, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

General Howard telegraphs from Fort Lapwai, asking for authority to employ twenty-five Indian scouts. He says:

"Indians began by murdering a white man in revenge for a murder of his—killing three others at the same time. Since they have begun war upon the people near Mt. Idaho. Captain Perry started with two companies for them. Other troops are being brought forward as fast as possible. Think we shall make short work of it."

McDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

FORT LAPWAI, I. T., June 15, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal. June 16, 1877, and telegraphed same date to Adjutant-General and to General Sheridan, Chicago, Illinois.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Indians, White Bird's and Joseph's bands, murdered about twenty people in scattered settlements fifty miles from here, eastward. Captain Perry, with two companies, made a forced march thither. Indians fled with their fresh horses. Hope to overtake them crossing Salmon River. Please notify Forts Hall, Shaw, Ellis, and other Eastern posts. Another band has fled northward by Spokanes; may combine near Flathead Agency, pretending to be peaceful. Fort Boise will head them, if possible. Inspector Watkins and I act together.

HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Comdg.

[Telegram.]

To General KAUTZ,
Commanding Department, Prescott, A. T.:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1877.

Indian hostilities broken out in Oregon. Howard asks for twenty-five Indian scouts. Sherman says the number allowed this division can not be increased. Howard can therefore have same only if the same number be taken from you. Can you suffer a reduction of twenty-five? Telegraph.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

PRESCOTT, June 18, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. June 18, 1877.]

McDOWELL, San Francisco, Cal.:

I have ordered the necessary reduction of Indian scouts in this department.

KAUTZ, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 18, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. June 19, 1877.]

Colonel KELTON,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following just received from General Howard, at Lapwai, by telegraph from Wallula:

"Rather gloomy news from the front by stragglers. Captain Perry overtook the enemy, about two hundred strong, there, in a deep ravine, well posted, and was fighting them when last messenger left. I am expecting every minute a message from him. The Indians are very active and gradually increasing in strength, drawing from other tribes. The movement indicates a combination, uniting nearly all disaffected Indians; probably will reach a thousand or fifteen hundred when united. The two companies of infantry and twenty-five cavalry reached Lewiston this morning. Order to Lewiston every available man in the department, except Harney and Boise. Start all the troops at Harney for Boise, except a small guard; they may receive orders *en route* turning them in this (Lapwai) direction. Lewiston will be my field depot for the present; quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical staff to act accordingly. I am acting upon the most positive information, and wish these movements perfected in the shortest possible time. Please inform General McDowell, and ask him to send staff officer to me. His California troops should, in my judgment, be ready to move, but when will depend upon my success against Joseph, seventy-five (75) miles eastward. From the instant I have broken his back, I shall proceed against the Indians collecting and threatening on Harryman's Creek, near the Spokanes. About thirty (30) citizens reported murdered thus far; shall not feed the enemy with dribbles, but I had to start the two companies to stop the murder of men, women, and to keep the attention of Joseph while I concentrated my troops.

"HOWARD,
"Commanding Department."

Miller's, from Stevens, Miles's, from Vancouver, now at Celio, *en route* to Lewiston. Have ordered Rodney, from Canby. He can go from here Friday morning. Benton, at Townsend, is under orders to come round by steamer *California*. He could come quicker by sound. Shall I send up Alaska troops on arrival? Have not yet ordered any troops from Klamath or Cohille.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General*.

Special Orders, }
No. 67. }

HDQRS. MID. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco Cal., June 19, 1877.

1. The following movements of troops are hereby ordered:

Captain Sumner's company (D, 1st Cavalry) will proceed by rail to Redding, California, there to await telegraphic instructions from Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, commanding Department of the Columbia.

Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, with Company I, 1st Cavalry, will proceed immediately to Winnemucca, Nevada. He will hold his command in readiness to move on telegraphic orders from General Howard.

Captain Wagner's company (C, 1st Cavalry), Camp McDermit, Nevada, and Captain McGregor's company (A, 1st Cavalry), Camp Bidwell, California, will hold themselves in readiness for immediate field service, and will move on telegraphic orders from General Howard.

Captain Thompson's company, (I, 12th Infantry), Angel Island, California, will proceed to Camp McDermit, Nevada, without delay.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. So much of paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 66, current series, from these headquarters, as directs Acting Assistant Surgeon David Walker, U. S. Army, upon being relieved at Benecia Arsenal, California, to report to the medical director at these headquarters for annulment of contract is hereby revoked. Acting Assistant Surgeon Walker will report to Captain Edwin V. Sumner, 1st Cavalry, for duty with his command.

3. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Hannah Gillespie from this city to Portland, Oregon, the same to be charged to her husband, Patrick Gillespie, Company L, 1st Cavalry, on the rolls of his company.

4. 2d Lieutenant Harry L. Haskell, 12th Infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the hoard of officers ordered to assemble at Los Angeles, California, by Special Orders, No. 64, current series, from these headquarters, and will relieve 1st Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 1st Cavalry. Lieutenant Haskell will proceed to Los Angeles without delay, and to report to Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, as recorder and acting assistant quartermaster of the board.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

TO COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Bidwell, Cal., via Reno:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1877.*

Have Cavalry company in readiness to proceed to scene of Indian hostilities in Department Columbia, west of Lewiston. Upon receiving orders from General Howard comply therewith. Acknowledge receipt by telegram.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

Major SANFORD,
Camp Halleck, Nev.:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1877.*

Proceed without delay with Company I, 1st Cavalry, to Winnemucca, where you may expect orders from General Howard direct to proceed to scene of Indian hostilities west of Lewiston, Oregon. Company I, 12th Infantry, has been ordered to McDermit, so that Company C, 1st Cavalry, may take the field. Company D, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to Redding; Company A notified to be ready to move. You and these companies will receive orders direct from General Howard, now at Fort Lapwai, or from his headquarters, Portland. Acknowledge by telegraph.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

Assistant Adjutant-General Wood,
Portland, Oregon:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1877.*

The following movements of troops in the Department of California have been ordered; inform General Howard: Sumner's company, 1st Cavalry, to Redding, Cal., thence as department commander shall order direct. Major Sanford, with Company "I," 1st Cavalry, to Winnemucca, thence as department commander shall order direct. The cavalry at Bidwell and McDermit are placed under orders of commanding officer Department of Columbia.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Company "G," 1st Cavalry, San Diego, Cal.:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1877.*

Have your company in readiness to leave San Diego at short notice. Serious Indian hostilities have occurred west of Lewiston, Idaho. Captain Bernard informed,

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1877.

TO COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp McDermitt, Nev., via Winnemucca:

Have cavalry company in readiness to proceed to scene of Indian hostilities in Department of Columbia, west of Lewiston. Upon receiving orders from General Howard comply therewith. Company "I," 12th Infantry, has been ordered to your post. Major Sanford, with Company "I," 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to Winnemucca. Acknowledge receipt by telegram.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal. June 19, 1877.]

General I. McDowell,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Dispatch received. We can not change the allotment of Indian scouts. By discharging some in Arizona, at discretion, you can increase the number for Oregon.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1877.

General HOWARD,
Portland, Oregon:

Have obtained authority from Washington to grant your application for Indian scouts. Engage them accordingly.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 19, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. June 19, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Dispatch relative Indian scouts received and forwarded to General Howard. California reached Townsend this morning with all Alaska troops. Have ordered Alaska troops, including Burton, here, to go to Lewiston Friday morning. General Sully will go to Lewiston by that boat.

WOOD, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 19, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. June 20, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Companies "E" and "L," Whipple commanding, left Walla Walla, overland, for Lapwai this morning. Companies "A," "D," "G," "M," artillery, and "C," infantry, will leave here Thursday morning; "E," artillery, and "B," "E," and "H," infantry, at Wallula, en route. Have ordered Jackson, Company "B," cavalry, to proceed to Lewiston via Roseburg and Portland. Have ordered one rifled gun, one howitzer, and two Gatling guns, with necessary ammunition, from Vancouver Arsenal.

WOOD, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, June 20, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. June 20, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram received. Have given the notification requested. What is your latest news?

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 20, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. June 20, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following, dated Lapwai, 9 a. m., June 19th, just received. After giving instructions relative to ordnance supplies, General Howard reports:

"Captain Perry reports Theller killed in action 17th. Sent Perry ammunition, under escort, to Mount Idaho last night. Shall collect enough force to make sure work before pushing. Final Indian position reported roughest possible country between Little Salmon and Snake. Trails single, steep, through deep cañons. After driving enemy across Little Salmon may have Green move from Boise northward. If so, General McDowell should give him at least two hundred more men."

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1877.

Howard reports Lieutenant Theller, 21st Infantry, killed in action of 17th instant; that he is collecting enough force to make sure work before pushing final Indian position; that the country is the roughest possible between Little Salmon and Snake rivers; trails single, steep, through deep cañons. He has at Lewiston and Lapwai four companies of cavalry, two hundred and fifty-nine men, and three companies of infantry, eighty-eight men. There are en route to Lewiston from the two departments six companies cavalry, three hundred and fifty-eight men; five companies artillery, one hundred and sixty-six men, and three companies infantry, eighty-nine men. Total force will be nine hundred and sixty men. Troops from Harney, McDermit, and Halleck will probably move via Boise.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1877.

In view of your telegram of 19th have changed Sumner's destination from Redding to Winnemucca, where he will join Major Sanford with the company from Halleck. Sanford, with these two companies, can pick up the company at McDermit and go to Boise, if such shall suit your plans. Where do you want the company at Bidwell sent?

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 22, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Yesterday morning boat took Companies A, D, G, M, artillery (Bancroft, Rodney, Morris, Throckmorton), and C, infantry (Burton), one hundred and fifty men, eleven

officers, including Surgeon Hall, General Sully, three months' rations, two hundred and fifty men, field and Gatlin guns, plenty ammunition. *California* brought all troops from Alaska, leaving no detachments.

WOOD, *Adj. General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *June 22, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 22, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

General Howard telegraphs, dated Fort Lapwai, twentieth (20th), among other matters—

"Message from Perry makes loss thirty-three (33) exclusive of Theller, whom Trimble placed wounded upon his horse; Theller afterwards killed. Florence people reported to have effectually blocked Indian trail towards Little Salmon and Weiser. Good for them. Reinforcement leaves here Friday morning without fail. It is the worst possible country for us for Indian fighting. Say to our friends: Be patient and wait results. Perry, Trimble, and Parnell well. * * * Boise column must be at least three hundred strong, with lightest artillery or mortars for mule back. Can bring that column over by trails to me if Joseph flies northward. Will send staff officer thither after reconnoissance of Salmon River."

Will Division Commander send ordnance?

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 22, 1877.]

General I. McDOWELL,

Commanding Mil. Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your several dispatches of the 19th are received, and I trust that the first report of disaster to the two companies under Captain Perry will prove incorrect, and that the combination among the disaffected Indians is not as extensive as reported. Still we must meet the danger and overcome it, be it what it may. General Howard is on the spot and can soon ascertain the exact truth. You can first support him by all the troops available, and call for reinforcement only after you have used all subject to your command. The aggregate number of Indian scouts for your division is one hundred and eighty. Surely you can let Howard have even one hundred, by ordering Kautz to discharge a corresponding number.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 22, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Arizona, Prescott:

General Sherman telegraphs as follows:

"The aggregate number of Indian scouts possible for your division is one hundred and eighty. Surely you can let Howard have even a hundred, by ordering Kautz to discharge a corresponding number."

In view of the judgment of the General of the Army, please telegraph at once what number you can possibly spare in the emergency which the hostile Indians in Department Columbia place us, and discharge them immediately.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 22, 1877.*

Major SANFORD,

Winnemucca, Nev.:

It is supposed General Howard's orders to you will be to take I and D companies to McDermit, there to pick up C Company and proceed to Boise and report to Major Green. No dispatch from Howard since 19th instant.

KELTON, *A. A. Gen.*

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Dept. Cal., Portland, Oregon:

The following telegram received from the Secretary of War:

"The governor of Oregon asks for arms and ammunition for volunteers. You will direct them to be furnished, upon the governor's requisition, as provided by joint resolutions of July 3, 1876, and March 3, 1877."

Instruct commanding officer Vancouver Arsenal accordingly.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(Copy of Secretary of War's message forwarded to the governor of Oregon, June 22, 1877, by telegraph, and stating that the commanding officer Vancouver Arsenal had been directed to issue the arms on his requisition.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1877.

TO COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

General Sherman telegraphs as follows:

"Governor of Idaho telegraphs Secretary of War asking authority to organize militia, and calling for arms, ammunition, and supplies generally. He has answered that he has no authority to grant the latter, but General Howard will be authorized to issue at his discretion, under the act approved July 3, 1876, muskets of old pattern, not to exceed five hundred, and ammunition, under the amendment approved March 31, 1877, not to exceed fifty rounds. See the act as quoted in General Orders, No. 61, of 1876."

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1877.

General SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of June 20th only received this morning. I can not learn that the uprising has gone much beyond Joseph's band and their immediate sympathizers. How far it may go can not now be known. News from Howard very meagre. He reports a loss of Lieutenant Theller and thirty-three men. I send all the cavalry in the Department of California, by McDermit, to Boise, Idaho, as Howard wishes this column to be at least three hundred strong. Major Wood reports that four companies of artillery and one of infantry left Portland yesterday morning for Lewiston with three months' supplies. All troops brought from Alaska, leaving no detachments.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1877.

Major SANFORD,
Winnemucca, Nevada:

Proceed to Boise with your command by way of McDermit, picking up Company C. The company at Bidwell has also been ordered there to report to you. Howard suggests that the Boise column should have Gatlin guns and two small mortars, which can be packed on mules. If there are such at Benicia Arsenal they will be sent to you at Boise City. Has Carr taken his Gatlin?

KELTON, A. A. General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 22, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp McDermitt, Nev.:

Be ready with Company C, 1st Cavalry, to proceed to Boise on arrival of Major Sanford's command.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 23, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 23, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following dispatch to me, dated Fort Lapwai, twenty-first (21st) instant, just received:

"Move Wagner with company to Boise by fair marches. Sumner should remain at Redding till further development. Send McGregor to Harney, to remain until Green's return. Green's column should interpose between Weiser, Indians, and Joseph, as soon as possible. May keep the former at peace and cut off any attempt at going east that way. Citizens in Grande Ronde Valley, if reachable by telegraph, can do us great service by sending ten or fifteen men, armed, to Indian Valley, to assist small detachment there in guarding stores and watching in that direction against small raiding force. Miller started his column, about three hundred strong, this evening. I go to-morrow. Sully will bring the next instalment about next Monday. Prisoners state that the wounded were killed, making loss thirty-three, and bodies not mutilated. I propose to cross the Salmon, Craig's old ferry, below Perry's battlefield, and get the Indians' multitudinous bands of horses and cattle, recently driven there, and probably catch the Indians outside their traps and cañons.

"HOWARD."

General Howard evidently not yet in receipt of my dispatches to him showing movements division cavalry ordered by General McDowell. Will you stop McGregor at Camp Harney, and send Sanford above instructions to interpose between Weiser Indians and Joseph rapidly as possible?

WOOD, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1877.

Major SANFORD,

1st Cavalry, at Winnemucca or on way there on Central P. R. R.:

General Howard wishes you to interpose your command, as rapidly as possible, between Weiser Indians and Joseph's band, as it may, he thinks, keep the former at peace, and cut off any attempt at going east that way. It is understood similar orders have been given Major Green, who is on his way to Boise. Join him or follow him, and report to him for further orders. Don't wait for the mortars. Telegraph receipt and your departure from Boise.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1877.

Captain MCGREGOR, 1st Cavalry, Comdg. at Camp Bidwell:

Instead of going as heretofore ordered, General Howard wishes you to go to Camp Harney and remain there till Major Green returns. Comply with General Howard's wishes. Send acknowledgment by message and telegraph.

- MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1877.

Major Wood, *Asst. Adjt. General, Portland, Oregon:*

Your telegram of to-day received. Sumner is beyond reach now, having gone to make the column from Boise strong; this in accordance with General Howard's wishes. I have sent orders to McGregor to lay aside his march to Boise and go as wished to Camp Harney, and there remain till Green returns. You ask that Sanford be directed to interfere between Weiser Indians and Joseph's band; but it seems from General Howard's telegram to you that it is Major Green whom he wishes to do this. If Sanford is also sent, what will become of the column General Howard wishes to move from Boise? Answer immediately, as there will be time to reach Sanford before he leaves Winnemucca. Sanford will, according to existing orders, have under him three companies—Sumner's, Carr's, and Wagner's.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram. Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 22, 1877.]

WINNEMUCCA, June 22, 1877.

General KELTON, *San Francisco:*

Carr has his Gatlin. Will start as soon as Sumner arrives.

SANFORD.

[Telegram. Received at Hdqrs. M. D. F. and D. C., June 23, 1877.]

PRESCOTT, A. T., June 23, 1877.

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

I can reduce each company to thirty scouts, but can not recommend a greater reduction without detriment to the service in this department. I will give orders accordingly. One company is out, and the order can not take effect in that company for ten or twelve days.

KAUTZ, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 23, 1877.

General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Kautz has reduced the number of his Indian scouts to one hundred and twenty, which will enable Howard to enlist sixty, and this he has been authorized to do. Kautz says he can not reduce his number further without detriment to the service in his department.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Dept. Columbia, Portland, Oregon:*

You are authorized to enlist twenty-five additional Indian scouts, and by July 5th may enlist ten more, making your whole number sixty.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24, 1877.

General SHERMAN, *Washington:*

I received last night the following telegram:

"WINNEMUCCA, June 23, 1877.

"General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

"No truth in reports of Piute hostility. Winnemucca, my father, at Idaho, wants me and chiefs talk with you. Danger that whites may make trouble for their own benefit. Pay expenses of my and chiefs to come and talk at San Francisco. Answer immediately.

"NATCHEZ, *Piute Chief.*"

Have telegraphed him as follows:

"Have received your telegram. Say to your father that I have not believed that he or people were hostile, and am glad to hear him confirm my judgment. I have no money to bring you and the chiefs to San Francisco; but my officers, Major Sanford and Captain Sumner, will be at Winnemucca to-morrow to go to Idaho; see them and show them this telegram. I will tell them to see you and your father, and do everything for you that I could do myself."

I telegraphed to Sanford to see these people and assure them we do not believe them to be hostile. No news from Howard further than that all the wounded men in the hands of the hostile Indians had been killed, but not mutilated. His advance, three hundred strong, marched the 21st; he was to go himself on the 22d; Sully to follow on the 25th.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 25, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Company G, 1st Cavalry, San Diego, Cal.:

Your company will leave at once for Anaheim, thence to Winnemucca, and via McDermit to Boise City. Acknowledge receipt and telegraph when company leaves.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, June 25, 1877.

To the CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The general commanding directs that such quartermaster's supplies and service as may be required at Boise City by the troops collecting there be furnished by the chief quartermaster of the division. There are now five companies of cavalry en route to this point. The chief commissary subsistence has been directed to place at Boise three months' supplies of subsistence for three hundred and fifty men. The number of animals to be foraged will be about four hundred and fifty horses and mules.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lt. Col., A. A. Gen.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 25, 1877.*

To the CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The General commanding directs that subsistence supplies for three hundred and fifty men for three months be placed at Fort Boise with the least practicable delay for the troops collecting there. There are now five companies of cavalry en route to that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

P. S.—You can ascertain from Lieutenant Riley, 21st Infantry, A. C. S., at Fort Boise, now at the Occidental Hotel in this city, in respect to the supply of flour and beef, &c., to be obtained in the vicinity of the post. It is supposed that, of the bread ration, only hard bread need be sent from here.

J. C. K.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 25, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Dept. Col., Portland, Oregon:

Supplies for the Boise troops will be sent from here. Three months' supplies for three hundred and fifty men will be placed there at once, and arrangements made for foraging four hundred and fifty animals.

KELTON, *A. A. Gen.*

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

[Telegram.]

WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA, *June 25, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 25, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL,

San Francisco:

Dispatch received 7 a. m. Start at once.

SANFORD.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, ORG., *June 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 25, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL,

Comdg. Div., San Francisco:

Your dispatch last night just received. Green's orders take him to Boise to command that column. Sanford also goes to Boise. From Boise the column is to so move, and so rapidly north toward General Howard as to interpose between Weiser Indians and Joseph before they can unite. This is my understanding of General Howard's orders and plans.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA, *June 23, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 25, 1877.]

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pacific.

GENERAL: I have just had an interview with Natchez, the Piute chief. He wishes me to say, for the information of Major-General McDowell, that no trouble need be apprehended from his Indians. He says that many of them are now out on hunting and fishing expeditions, but they will be back before long. He says that Winnemucca came into Silver City yesterday, and that he only has a very few men with him; also, that if necessary, he will go to Silver himself and see Winnemucca; but that he is confident no trouble will occur. He says that if all the troops from this section were to be withdrawn there would be no danger to the whites, but would be great danger to the Indians from badly disposed men, and he is very urgent in expressing his wish that a sufficient force may be retained to protect his men. The Indians are very apprehensive that some trouble may arise for them. He is perfectly straightforward in his statements, and I am satisfied that he means well, and that as far as his information extends they are correct. He would like to go to headquarters with four of his subchiefs, to see the general, if his expenses could be defrayed. He has railroad passes, but no money for necessary expenses. He adds that he knows positively that Winnemucca will not go to war; that he has only a very few men with him; that there is no truth whatever in the reports that he has one hundred and fifty men, or a third of the number with him; that if he did intend fighting he would let him (Natchez) know it first. He says the same of Lee, Winnemucca, and Oyitz. He thinks the reports are partly exaggerated rumors and partly falsehoods, got up by ill disposed people to make trouble, and with a view of selling supplies to troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. SANFORD, *Major, 1st Cavalry.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 25, 1877.]

General McDOWELL,

Commanding Division, San Francisco, California:

Your two dispatches of yesterday are received. I expect to start for the Yellowstone and Montana, Wednesday. Meantime will do all that is possible to strengthen

your hands in the matter of the Nez Perce outbreak. You may instruct Howard to pay no attention to boundary lines of the division. Only in case the Indians retreat towards Montana to send word as much in advance as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*.

(Telegraphed to C. O. Dept. Columbia, June 26, 1877. Copy sent to Major Green, 1st Cav., July 3, 1877.)

Special Orders, }
No. 72. }

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1877.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

3. Companies B, 12th Infantry (Angel Island, Cal.), and F, 12th Infantry, (Alcatraz Island, Cal.), will proceed by rail to-morrow, to Winnemucca, Nevada, and thence to Camp McDermitt, Nev.

The commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., will send one six-mule wagon with his command, which will be rationed for fifteen days and equipped for campaign service.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send one company of the 4th Artillery, stationed at his post, to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 25, 1877.*

Major Wood, *Portland, Oregon:*

Major Sanford has been ordered to move so as to interpose his command, if possible, between Weiser River Indians and Joseph's band.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
Camp Perry, Camas Prairie, June 26, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 7, 1877.]

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: I took the field in person last Friday, June 22d, when about half my force had reached Lapwai, reaching this place in three marches (about seventy miles via Mount Idaho). The Alaska troops, Burton's company, and some volunteers, were to follow two days later; but, General Sully not being able to take the field, Captain Throckmorton had the command and seems to me unaccountably to have delayed it. To prevent recurrence I have called him personally to me and given command of that column to next in rank. While waiting for Throckmorton I have to-day made a thorough reconnoissance of the valley of the Whitebird Creek, passing Captain Perry's battle ground, and burying most of the dead. We found Joseph's position on the other side of the Salmon among the roughest, most jagged hills, where he evidently hopes to prevent our crossing the river. His success against the cavalry gives him extraordinary boldness. The rains are heavy and continuing, and trails which are difficult at the best are muddy and slippery, so that my operations must be slow. It is the almost impassable nature of the country that fights against us. The longer, however, Joseph delays with his women, children, and abundant stock of horses and cattle, between the Salmon and the Snake, the more certain he is shut in when Major Green presses up the Weiser and Boise trails. If the wily enemy will wait, as he may do during present overconfidence, I shall be able to engage him as early as Thursday morning (day after to-morrow). We found to-day a citizen by the name of Manuel, who was wounded in two places and in almost starving condition. The number of murders thus far are seventeen (17)—one woman,

two children, and fourteen men. Thirty-three (33) dead bodies of soldiers have been found. After the companies broke up into detachments or squads in the retreat, the Indians pursued them and shot them from their horses one by one, leaving some of these bodies strewing the way for three or four miles from the field. No murders of citizens have been committed since the cavalry under Captain Perry struck the Indians at White Bird Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD, *Brig. Gen. Comdg.*
(Forwarded to Adjutant-General, July 9, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 26, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

Following received from General Sherman:

"I expect to start for the Yellowstone and Montana Wednesday; meantime will do all that is possible to strengthen your hands in the matter of the Nez Percés outbreak. You may instruct Howard to pay no attention to boundary lines of the division. Only in case the Indians retreat towards Montana to send word as much as possible in advance."

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 26, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department of Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

The following order issued:

Unless otherwise ordered by the commanding officer Department of the Columbia, and subject to any change he may make, Major Green, 1st Cavalry, or the senior officer in the vicinity of Fort Boise, will command all the troops near and operating from Boise City, including Camp McDermitt.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(Above telegraphed to Major Green same day.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 27, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Boise, I. T.:

Companies B and F, 12th Infantry, ordered to your post via McDermitt. They left yesterday. What Springfield-rifle ammunition, caliber .45, is at your post? Three months' subsistence stores (flour and beef excepted) and medical supplies are en route *via* Winnemucca for troops collecting at your post and vicinity.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *June 27, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 28, 1877.]

ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Headquarters, San Francisco:

Company leaves this morning. Three officers and fifty-six enlisted men will reach Anaheim June 30th.

R. F. BERNARD, *Commanding.*

[Confidential.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, June, 28, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

SIR: The general commanding, with the view of hereafter facilitating a speedy and just settlement of all claims of citizens of Oregon and Idaho Territory for services rendered in connection with the present Indian hostilities, or for damage sustained by acts of the Indians, suggests to you the importance of designating some officer of your command to make it a special duty to collect all information, and from every source, in respect to service rendered and losses sustained during present hostilities. If the governors of Oregon and Idaho will permit him to obtain copies of all the rolls of all volunteer companies, he should verify them to see that those whose names are enrolled are present, and keep copies of the same; should ascertain by personal inspection or inquiry, or by correspondence with the postmasters and sheriffs, the names of those who have suffered losses of buildings, grain, hay, and stock, and the extent of the loss and its present valuation. He should make note of every report he hears, and of every statement that is published in respect to the questions involved, and verify them so far as may be possible.

Care should be taken to separate the losses which occur by the acts of Indians and those which arise from people abandoning their homes, far from the scene of hostilities, through fear, leaving their property unprotected.

In a country so thinly peopled as the scene of present hostilities much information of the kind suggested can be obtained; enough certainly to enable the Government to act understandingly in reference to claims that will be presented after this Indian war is over, and secure payment of just ones without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

NOTE.—The general commanding suggests that one or more of the paymasters of the Dept. Col. might be detailed on this duty, as for some months there will be no payments made to troops.

J. C. KELTON, *A. A. G.*

(Similar instructions given to Captain Bradley, A. Q. M., ordered to Boise.)

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *June 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. June 29, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following just received from General Howard, dated beyond Mt. Idaho, June twenty-seventh (27th):

"Have overtaken Joseph well posted at mouth White Bird Creek. White Bird in charge entire united bands. Joseph fighting chief. Indians all bold, waiting for us to engage them. * * * News from Green much needed. Trimble and volunteers at Slate Creek. Headquarters to-night at mouth White Bird Creek. Most of our dead found; seventeen (17) buried. Rescued citizen Manuel wounded and starving. Rains troublesome. Roads and trails bad, but troops in best spirits and ready for decisive work.

"HOWARD."

Captain Keeler left Portland this morning.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

(Telegraphed to Secretary of War, June 29, 1877. Governor of Montana informed of position of hostile band June 29th, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, *June 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. June 29, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Have Indians retreated toward Montana? Great excitement prevails in western Montana. Flathead and other Indians seriously disaffected. Serious trouble anticipated.

B. F. POTTS, *Gov. Montana.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 29, 1877.*B. F. POTTS, *Governor Montana, Helena, Montana:*

Have not heard that the hostile Indians have gone towards Montana. They are understood to be on Salmon River, with General Howard to the north and the troops from Boise to the south of them. Will instruct officer at Boise to give you the earliest information of the movements of the Indians.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

NOTE.—Commanding officer Fort Boise so directed by telegraph June 29, 1877.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 29, 1877.*B. F. POTTS, *Governor of Montana, Helena, Montana:*

General Howard reports, June 27th, by telegram just received, that the hostiles under Joseph are well posted at the mouth of White Bird Creek.

McDOWELL, *Major-General*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 29, 1877.*Lieutenant WILSON, *Camp Halleck, Nev.:*

Since telegraphing to commanding officer Camp Halleck to send you, *via* Kelton, to enlist twenty Indian scouts, information received satisfies the general commanding that you should go to Fort Hall. Do so. Scouts can mount themselves—horses to be paid for eventually by Government—and go direct to Boise, or you can take them by stage to Boise, and the quartermaster there, Captain Bradley, will mount them. The commanding officer at Fort Hall telegraphed to do what he can in this matter in advance of your arrival. Acknowledge by telegraph, and when you arrive at Fort Hall telegraph what you do and how you will go to Boise. It is important to have these scouts there by July 7th.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

(Commanding general informed of the above same day by telegraph.)

Special Orders, }
No. 76. }

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1877.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

12. Battery B, 4th Artillery, Captain Hasbrouck commanding, mounted and equipped as cavalry, will proceed without delay to Boise City, Idaho Territory, via Winnemucca, Nev. At Winnemucca, Company G, 1st Cavalry, will join his command, which, on arrival at Boise, will receive instructions from the senior officer present.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By Command of Major-General McDowell:

Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

[Copy.]

FORT LAPWAI, *June 18, 1877—11 a. m.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., June 30, 1877.]

Major H. C. Wood,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Portland, Oregon.

MAJOR: Messenger in from Colonel Perry. Fought the enemy all day, retiring toward Mount Idaho at night, as his ammunition was running low. Attack made to relieve large bands of stock taken from settlers in the vicinity. It was made upon the main camp of Joseph's and White Bird's bands, situated at the mouth of White Bird River, on Salmon River. Lieutenant Theller was killed, and twenty-seven enlisted men killed and missing from F and H companies, 1st Cavalry. Using organized companies of citizens and Indians, I hope to make an escort of over two hundred men for the pack train to-night. I shall work continuously until I get sufficient force, only attempting to keep the Indians where they are until then.

You will please forward the news as you get it to division headquarters.

Yours, truly,

O. O. HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg.*

P. S.—Colonel E. C. Watkins, U. S. Indian inspector, is giving me valuable assistance, aided by Agent J. B. Monteith, with the friendly Indians.

O. O. H.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oregon, June 25, 1877.

Official copy respectfully furnished the A. A. G., Mil. Div. Pacific, for the information of the division commander.

In the absence of the dept. commander:

H. CLAY WOOD, *A. A. General.*

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, *July 1, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 2, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Charlos, Flathead chief, controlling two hundred fighting Indians, has disappeared from Bitter Root Valley, probably to join Joseph's band.

B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

(Telegraphed to C. O. Dept. Col. and Major Green, 1st Cav., July 2, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 2, 1877.*Governor B. F. POTTS, *Helena, Montana:*

Your dispatch relative to Flathead Chief Charlos received. Joseph seems to be waiting an attack in his stronghold on Salmon River.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, July 2, 1877.

To the CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

Mil Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal.

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the troops operating against the hostile Indians in Idaho, from Boise City, consists of—

	Strength.
5 companies of cavalry.....	310
1 company of artillery, mounted and equipped as cavalry.....	62
3 companies of infantry.....	89
Indian scouts.....	40
Total.....	501

and that he wishes you to instruct the assistant quartermaster at Boise City to outfit them with pack trains, and whatever may render the command effective; to employ

the necessary packers, guides, and interpreters, and to contract for and purchase whatever supplies they may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 2, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Dept. Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Governor of Montana telegraphs, July 1st, that Charlos, Flathead chief, controlling two hundred fighting Indians, has disappeared from Bitter Root Valley, probably to join Joseph's band.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(Same to Major Green, 1st Cav., Boise City.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 2, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

Company A, Captain Collins, with all troops sent from the department, forms part of Major Green's command at Boise, and are absolutely subject to orders from your headquarters. Captain Bradley, assistant quartermaster, who should arrive at Boise to-day, has been instructed to hire all guides, packers, pack train, and whatever may be necessary to outfit Major Green's command for effective work. He is ordered also to purchase, contract, or make requisition for whatever may be required by the troops.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 2, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Dept. Arizona, Prescott, Arizona:

In view of the Indian war in Idaho the division commander is constrained to order an immediate reduction of twenty in the number of Indian scouts allowed your department, making the number allowed you one hundred in all. Telegraph receipt and execution. The exigencies of the service do not admit of a moment's delay, as the number you are deprived of must be given forthwith to the Department of the Columbia. A further reduction is not improbable.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 2, 1877.*

Major JOHN GREEN,

Boise City, Idaho:

Orders have been issued placing all the troops at or en route to Boise under your command, subject to the orders of General Howard and any modification he may direct. Your command will also include Camp McDermitt. The troops on the way to Boise are three companies of cavalry, under Major Sanford, one hundred miles from Boise to-day. Companies B and F, 12th Infantry, Captain Byrne commanding, now at Camp McDermitt; Company G, 1st Cavalry, and Hasbrouck's battery, mounted and equipped as cavalry, will be at Winnemucca, on the way to Boise, Wednesday. Captain Bradley, quartermaster, will arrive at Boise to-day. You are authorized to enlist twenty Indian scouts. These in addition to the twenty authorized to be enlisted by Lieutenant Wilson, 12th Infantry, at Fort Hall, for service with your command. Wilson is at Fort Hall to-day.

KELTON, A. A. G.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1877.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

To bring up the strength of regiments in this division to the standard required by General Orders, War Department, No. forty-seven (47), one hundred and twenty-seven (127) recruits are required for 1st Cavalry; one hundred and fifty-four (154) for 6th Cavalry; sixty (60) for 4th Artillery; seventy-three (73) for 12th Infantry; eighty-six (86) for 21st Infantry. I therefore ask if you can not direct recruiting to begin at once in this city for the regiments referred to. If not for all, then for the 1st Cavalry, 4th Artillery, and 21st Infantry.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1877.*

B. F. POTTS, *Governor of Montana, Helena, Montana:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. General Howard's last dispatch says:

"Joseph's band had left his front and are supposed to be encamped at the junction of the Snake and Little Salmon trails."

Howard has crossed the Salmon in pursuit.

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1877.*

General SHERMAN, *St. Louis, Mo.:*

I have just received the following from the governor of Montana:

"Charlos, with Flatheads, was on Big Hill, near French Gulch, Montana, Friday. Reports say seeking safety from Nez Perces, who threaten to kill them unless they join them.

"B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*"

This is the band the governor reported yesterday as having left Bitter Root Valley to join Joseph's band, as was supposed.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, *July 3, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal. July 4, 1877, and telegraphed same day to General Howard and governor of Idaho Territory.]

To Major-General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

Charlos, with Flatheads, was on Big Hill, near French Gulch, Montana, Friday, reported seeking safety from Nez Perces, who threaten to kill them unless they join them.

B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Dept. Col., Portland, Oregon:*

The Flatheads, under Charlos, whom the governor of Montana reported as having left Bitter Root Valley, were on Friday last at Big Hill, near French Gulch, Montana, reported to be seeking safety from Joseph's band, who threaten to kill them unless they join them.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

(Same to governor of Idaho Territory and Major Green, Boise City.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 3, 1877.

General SHERMAN, *St. Louis, Mo.:*

The following received from General Howard:

"Please ask General Sherman to send one (1) regiment of infantry for duty in this department. This force will be needed for permanent occupation as well as for the present Indian difficulties. I consider this regiment necessary, as the Indians throughout the northern and eastern parts of the department are very restless and uneasy. The citizen volunteers serve only a short period. If one of the infantry regiments in the East were sent from Omaha by rail to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Portland, it could get to Lewiston in fifteen days from Omaha."

Howard proceeds to say:

"Am crossing the Salmon—swift, deep, and difficult. Indians have gone from my front, apparently encamped near junction of Snake River and Little Salmon trails. I fear the Boise column has not been prompt enough. If to-day it is this side the Indians their stock and plunder can not escape eastward. Have sent the cavalry to pick up about twenty renegades doing mischief near forks of Clearwater. This will render the pack train going and coming safe. Shall know to-morrow positively whether the Indians will stop to fight or not.

"HOWARD."

I hear nothing of anyone joining Joseph except the following conjecture of Governor Potts, of Montana, sent from Helena July 1st:

"Charlos, Flathead chief, controlling two hundred fighting Indians, has disappeared from Bitter Root Valley, probably to join Joseph's band."

Several Piute chiefs have just come to San Francisco to see me and declare themselves friendly. They are, however, of not much account in the present emergency. In addition to the troops heretofore reported as having been sent to Howard's command I have given him the company of 1st Cavalry from Kautz's department, at San Diego, and sent the light battery of artillery at Presidio as mounted infantry. I think Howard will have force enough to deal with Joseph's band only. But there is a deep feeling of distrust and dread on the part of both whites and Indians, each of the other, that is very favorable to the spreading of the present hostilities, and the reinforcement Howard asks, if it can be given, would be favorable to peace or ready to act if the war becomes more serious. Howard, however, counts upon the time it takes to get a regiment to him as if it were a single individual at Omaha instead of a corps disposed over a large extent of country.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

PRESCOTT, A. T., July 3, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 3, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Telegram of 2d instant received. Have ordered further reduction of twenty Indian scouts.

KAUTZ, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 4, 1877.

General SHERMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of to-day saying 2d Infantry is to come to Boise received. Please have it come prepared for field service to march with minimum baggage. I will telegraph regimental commander at Omaha whether to leave the railroad at Kelton or Winnemucca.

MCDOWELL, *Comdg. Division.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 5, 1877, and telegraphed same day to C. O. Dept. Col.]

Major-General McDOWELL,

Comdg. Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Order issued transfer the 2d Infantry to your division. Regimental commander will report to you in advance at Ogden City, Utah, to which point the regiment has been ordered. Regiment had, May 31st, thirty-five officers and three hundred and eighty-three men.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 5, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram announcing transfer of 2d Infantry to this division received. Please have the regiment warned to come prepared for field service and to quit the railroad with minimum baggage.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 5, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Columbia, Portland:

The following received from Adjutant-General:

"Order issued transfer the Second (2d) Infantry to your division. Regimental commander will report to you in advance at Ogden City, Utah, to which point the regiment has been ordered. Regiment had May (31st) thirty-first, thirty-five (35) officers and three hundred eighty-three (383) men."

General Sherman telegraphs that the regiment will need two or three weeks to reach Ogden, and should march to Boise from Kelton or Winnemucca; meantime the frontier people in their own interests will surely help the soldiers to punish Joseph's band and to prevent the spreading of the cause which led to this outbreak.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 5, 1877.

TO COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Columbia, Portland:

Major Green has been authorized to enlist twenty (20) Indian scouts in addition to the twenty (20) authorized to be enlisted by Lieutenant Wilson, for service with his command. This makes eighty (80) scouts authorized for your Department.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 5, 1877.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Camp Independence, Cal.:

Camp Independence, Cal., will be discontinued as a station for troops. The garrison company (D, 12th Infantry), equipped for campaign service, will proceed without delay to Boise City via Southern Pacific Railroad, to Winnemucca, taking all the transportation at the post and reporting for instructions on arrival to the officer

in command. All property will be removed without delay to Mojave Station, to be shipped thence as the chief quartermaster of the division may direct. The laundresses will be sent to Angel Island. Indian scout will be discharged. The acting assistant quartermaster and commissary will remain with a few men in charge of the property for which he is responsible till turned over for shipment. He will see that all quarters are securely fastened, and will leave the post in the custody of the commissary sergeant. Acknowledge by telegraph, and say when company will leave.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(Operator Mojave Station please forward by mail)

[Telegram.]

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *July 4, 1877.*

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 6, 1877.]

General McDowell,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Could not reach here until last night. No news direct from General Howard since the 1st. Klamath company expected to-morrow; shall go with it. Captain Whipple's detachment struck a band of Nez Percés, under Looking-Glass, at Kamia, Sunday, and inflicted severe punishment, including large amount of stock. Indian Inspector Watkins, who has recently been with General Howard, writes from Lapwai this p. m. to General Sully here that this success and General Howard's vigorous action are producing marked results. Looking-Glass wishes to come in with his band. Watkins states Joseph has recrossed the Salmon and is making east for the Bitter Root country. General Howard at his heels and Whipple barring the way; that Joseph thus harassed is on the point of breaking up. No signs of other Indians taking a hand.

KEELER, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Telegram.]

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *July 5, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 6, 1877.]

General McDowell,
San Francisco, Cal.:

This is dispatch No. 2.

The following from Captain Perry, dated 9 p. m. July 4th, at Cottonwood, has just come in:

"Indians around us all day in force, and very demonstrative. Last evening Lieutenant Rains, ten soldiers, and two citizen scouts were killed, and had not Whipple, with whole command, come to our rescue, my little party would have all been undoubtedly taken in."

The dispatch further says, in brief, that it is unsafe to send anything to him until the Klamath company arrives, and urges that it be sent to his aid with all dispatch. Information just up by the boat, postpones the arrival of that company a day or two. Still no news from General Howard. It is probable his couriers have been intercepted. A citizen from near Colville is just in. He represents the situation on the Spokane as most threatening. General Sully, who was here, shares in his apprehensions. It seems that there is ample ground for General Howard's application for more troops.

KEELER, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 6, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 6, 1877.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Private sources report that after General Howard crossed Salmon, Joseph crossed north, and is on Cottonwood between troops and Lewiston; that on July 2d some

four or five hundred Indians were in council on Spokane, well armed and equipped. This may mean war, but General Howard had heretofore intended meeting Indians in that section with Indian inspector in council about June 27th. It looks like Joseph, unable to unite with Flatheads and Indians in southern Idaho, was working north for recruits from Washington Territory.

WOOD, *Adjutant General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 6, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal. July 6, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following, dated Lewiston, 5th, 6.30 a. m., just received:

"Perry, with thirty men on his way to Cottonwood, attacked by hostiles; Lieutenant Rains, ten soldiers, two citizens killed. Whipple joined Perry and drove the Indians off. Fighting still going on. Sully says Cottonwood thirty miles from Lewiston. Jackson's company will reach Lewiston about noon to-morrow."

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 6, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Portland:

The 2d Infantry on arrival will be sent, as requested by General Howard, to Lewiston, via Portland.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 6, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Portland, Oregon:

The following telegram just received from the Adjutant-General:

"You are authorized by the General of the Army to recruit regiments in your division to standard, which includes permission for company commanders to enlist good men for their companies, not to exceed the strength advised in General Orders, (No. 47) number forty-seven."

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 6, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Yuma, Cal.:

The two (2) companies at your post, under command of senior captain, will proceed without delay to Boise, by rail to Winnemucca, Nevada, equipped for campaign service, taking twenty (20) days' rations. Send all the transportation and every man at the post with these companies except one (1) noncommissioned officer and three (3) privates. A company will be ordered from Mojave to Yuma. When it arrives send detachment to join company. Assistant Surgeon Loring will accompany the command.

By order of Major-General McDowell:

KELTON, A. A. Gen.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 7, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
War Department, Washington:

Inform me in how many detachments, the time of departure, and probable number of each, will the 2d Infantry arrive here. It is desirable to know in connection with water transportation for it hence to Portland.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 7, 1877.

Major GREEN, Boise, Idaho:

Besides your communications to the department commander, telegraph also frequently to these headquarters fully and freely everything of interest that transpires in your command. Report at once the present position of your troops and the orders under which they are acting.

KELTON, A. A. Gen.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMIT, NEV., July 6, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 7, 1877, and Captain Bernard telegraphed to go on without waiting for Hasbrouck, same date.]

TO ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco:

Company arrived to-day noon (Company G, 1st Cavalry), Hasbrouck (Battery B, 4th Artillery) behind me. Major Green is hurrying the troops forward to Boise. My stock is in good condition.

R. F. BERNARD, Captain.

[Telegram.]

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, July 6, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 7, 1877.]

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Have enlisted full complement of Indian scouts (20) and start for Boise tomorrow, taking route of south of Snake River to Kelton stage road. Will be in Boise the seventeenth instant.

* * * * *

WILSON, Lieut., 12th Infantry.

[Telegram.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 9, 1877.

A. A. G. KELTON, San Francisco:

Leave here at 1.15 p. m., forty-three enlisted men, myself, and five officers.

* * * * *

VIVEN, Comdg. Detachment.

NOTE.—These are Company C, 12th Infantry, and H, 8th Infantry, ordered from Fort Yuma to Lewiston via San Francisco and the Columbia River.

[Copy.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1877.

To the CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal.

SIR: The general commanding directs that the sixty days' subsistence for five hundred men, thirty thousand rations, ordered to be sent to Boise City on the 5th instant, be not shipped for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 9, 1877.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Independence, Cal., via Mojave Station:

Your company will come to this city and take steamer to Portland instead of going to Boise.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Letter.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
Camp Randall, Grangeville, I. T., July 9, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 23, 1877.]

General ALFRED SULLY, *Lewiston, I. T.*

GENERAL: Arrived 9 p. m. last night with Trimble's company and Haughey's small company of infantry, with howitzer. About midnight Perry's, Whipple's, and Winter's companies of cavalry reported and went into camp. The remainder of this column were crossing the Salmon, at White Bird, yesterday, and should be in this neighborhood to-night. At 5 this morning Captain McConville, commanding eighty volunteers, who, with my sanction, made a reconnoissance yesterday towards Kamia, reports that he has come upon the Indians in force, and asks me to come to his relief immediately. I am gathering up what wagons I can, to push forward the infantry, wearied with forced marching, so as to gain, if possible, a day on this active foe. We start this morning, with what force is here, directly to the Indian camp, to be followed promptly by the remainder. I hope to bring Jackson from his camp of to-night near Mason's by a shorter route to me. If Joseph will remain one day more burning houses and bragging of his victories, I will be able to strike him a blow. Please communicate this information to any officers in your neighborhood.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have sent dispatches to Green to move towards this point as fast as he can.

O. O. H.

Official copy respectfully furnished the A. A. G. Mil. Div. Pac., for the information of the division commander.

In the absence of the dept. commander:

J. A. SLADEN, *Aide-de-camp.*

S. Doc. 257—3

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 9, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 9, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following, dated Craigs Ferry, Salmon River, 6 p. m., July 5th, just received:
 "Green's advance, or rumor of it, turned Joseph back, and as I crossed Salmon to enemy's side he fled north to mouth of Salmon and recrossed. I had provided for this by ordering cavalry force, with two Gatling guns, back to Cottonwood. Captain Perry, escorting train from Lapwai, has formed junction with Cottonwood force, or is near doing so. As Joseph appeared on the road near that place the cavalry forced him back southward. I am crossing the Salmon on the Indian trail, and hope that he can not get back to the Snake country without disaster. His turning the right flank of the troops with me has done no other harm than create alarm in the rear, except the loss reported of Lieutenant Rains, 1st Cavalry, and ten men sent out by Captain Whipple as his advance. I discredit this loss, thinking that Lieutenant Rains was cut off from his command and will again join. The troops are hearty, make long marches, and are confident of success. I shall push my infantry and artillery to-morrow to near Cottonwood; then I am concentrated.

"O. O. HOWARD."

WOOD, *Adj't-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 10, 1877.*Captain KEELER, Via *Lewiston, Idaho, Aide-de-camp:*

But two dispatches received from you. Please report as often as an opportunity offers; daily if you can. Am greatly in need of reliable information. The papers here are full of reports, damaging to the reputation of our officers and of the Army. Report fully as to anything that occurs, and when nothing occurs, let me hear even this negative information. Gather all the information you can as to the immediate cause of the outbreak, and as to conduct of the officers and troops in every engagement, volunteers as well as regulars. Use the telegraph freely and frequently.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

(To be sent him by commanding officer at that place.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 11, 1877.*

GOVERNOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Olympia, W. T.:

Under instructions from the War Department, upon your requisition, as provided by joint resolutions of July third (3d), seventy-six (76), and March third (3d), seventy-seven (77), sent to the ordnance office at Vancouver, the amount of arms and ammunition due on the Territory's quota, under the law of eighteen hundred and eight (1808), will be issued to you.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 11, 1877.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am still without any information as to when the first detachment of the 2d Infantry is to start for this place. I need this information, and need it very much. The Snake River is falling, and if the regiment does not arrive soon it will be too late to get to where it is needed, by water, which will involve great delay. The two companies from Yuma go up to Portland on the thirteenth (13th). They are very weak.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

FORT LAPWAI, I. T., July 9, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 11, 1877.]

General McDOWELL,

San Francisco, Cal., en route to General Howard, at Cottonwood:

From various causes the general has been compelled to retrace every step of march he has made since he left Cottonwood two weeks ago. He recrossed the Salmon a week after Joseph, but not on his trail. In the meantime Joseph's great success has added largely to his force and confidence. The situation is more unsatisfactory than at any time heretofore.

KEELER, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Telegram.]

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 9, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 12, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of California, San Francisco:

Company (D, 12th Infantry) will leave on 11th.

A. B. MCGOWAN,

Capt., 12th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

[Copy.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1877.

Captain A. B. MCGOWAN,

12th Infantry, Oakland Wharf.

SIR: You will proceed with your company from Oakland Wharf to Angel Island, California, to await the departure of the Portland steamer which sails from this city on the 18th instant. The steamer *McPherson* will be at the wharf to take your company over. Direct Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews to report at once at these headquarters for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. COSTER, *Capt., 8th Cav., A. D. C.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 12, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 12, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Babbitt, from Cottonwood (8th), telegraphs:

"Indians probably across Clearwater, going to Bitter Root country. Howard's command expected to-night."

I think, perhaps, aiming for Lolo Pass, into Montana. Would it not be wise to notify General Terry.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 12, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 12, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

The following just received, dated Lewiston, 11th:

"In the absence of General Howard, who is beyond my reach, I think General McDowell should be informed that I have reliable information that Joseph's band

has lately received considerable accessions, and it is feared many other reservation Indians will join him. I would suggest that two hundred Washington Territory or Oregon troops be called for immediately to prevent this and the damage that may follow during the absence of troops until they can be replaced by regular troops.

"SULLY."

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1877.

The following just received, dated Lewiston, July (11th) eleventh, forwarded from Portland to-day:

"In the absence of General Howard, who is beyond my reach, I think General McDowell should be informed that I have reliable information that Joseph's band has lately received considerable accession, and it is feared many other reservation Indians will join him. I would suggest that two hundred (200) Washington Territory or Oregon troops be called for immediately to prevent this and the damage that may amount to a hundred men. Under these circumstances I approve the suggestion to call out for a limited time two hundred (200) volunteers from Oregon and Washington Territory.

"SULLY."

Colonel Sully, who sends this dispatch, is an old officer of much service in Indian warfare and in the Department of the Columbia, and I do not feel at liberty to disregard his appeal. In some way, unaccountable to me, the 2d Infantry, ordered here a week ago, has not yet started. I send to-morrow every man I have been able to scrape together this side of Arizona, and all together the four skeleton companies do not amount to a hundred men. Under these circumstances I approve the suggestion to call out for a limited time two hundred (200) volunteers from Oregon and Washington Territory.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 13, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco:

Your telegram of yesterday to the Secretary of War approving suggestion to call two hundred (200) volunteers for a limited time has been received. You are authorized by the President to make requisition on the governor of Oregon or the governor of Washington Territory for two hundred volunteers, and the President rests it in your discretion to extend the number to five hundred, if you deem it necessary. Specify in your requisition the period of service, adding "unless sooner discharged." The organization of companies must conform to the legal organization of the Regular Army, and the musters-in must be governed by the mustering regulations. Detail careful and discreet officers to make the musters. The President desires that great care be exercised so as to apply all necessary checks looking to the protection of the public interest. Please acknowledge receipt.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Asst. Adj. General.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, I. T., July 13, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 13, 1877.]

KELTON, A. A. G., San Francisco:

Have enlisted the twenty Indian scouts authorized.

* * * * *

GREEN, *Major, 1st Cavalry.*

HDQRS., ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *July 14, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and. Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Company C, 12th Infantry, two officers and twenty-one men, eight of whom were recruits; Company H, 8th Infantry, two officers and twenty-four men, and a detachment of recruits, thirty-one men, left this post yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, en route for the Department of the Columbia, Captain John L. Viven, 12th Infantry, commanding. Total strength of command, four officers and seventy-six men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Col. 12th Infantry, Brevet Major-Gen., Comdg.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, I. T., *July 14, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877.]

General KELTON,

Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

Your telegram of 7th was received. Line has been down since 9th; I could not telegraph. Major Sanford's command left the 10th for Indian Valley. On 13th received communication from General Howard directing to move cavalry via Wire Bridge and Florence as fast as possible to join him. I sent orders to Sanford to move accordingly. Three companies of infantry leave to-day for Indian Valley to await further orders. Bernard is expected here to-day; Hasbrouck about the 18th. I will move with these companies to Indian Valley, take infantry and join General Howard by same trail unless otherwise ordered. This will leave no troops this side of Salmon River or any to be supplied from this post. Sanford has twenty Indian scouts enlisted here.

GREEN, *Major, 1st Cavalry.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, *July 14, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

See Associated Press dispatches which states General Howard's removal under consideration by Cabinet.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

FIELD, NEAR MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK,
July 12, 1877—7 p. m.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

Have been with General Howard in the battle of to-day, which he reports in detail. I consider this a most important success. Joseph is in full flight westward. Nothing can surpass the vigor of General Howard's movements and action.

KEELER, *A. D. C.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1877.*GOVERNOR OF MONTANA, *Helena, Montana:*

The following interesting telegram just received from my aide-de-camp, dated "Field, near Mouth of Cottonwood Creek, 7 p. m., July twelfth (12th):"

"Have been with General Howard in the battle of to-day, which he reports in detail. I consider this a most important success. Joseph is in full flight westward. Nothing can surpass the vigor of General Howard's movements and action."

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1877.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

I hasten to send for the information of the Secretary and President the following important telegram from my aide-de-camp, whom I had sent to General Howard:

"FIELD, NEAR MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK,
July 12—7 p. m. (Via Walla-Walla, July 14, 1877.)

"General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

"Have been with General Howard in the battle of to-day, which he reports in detail. I consider this a most important success. Joseph is in full flight westward. Nothing can surpass the vigor of General Howard's movements and action.

KEELER, *A. D. C."*

My aid is an officer of experience in actual service, and his judgment is entitled to consideration. I am therefore infinitely relieved and rejoiced to hear of his report of Howard's success, which comes most opportunely, as the reservation Indians had been supposed wavering, if not disposed to join the hostiles, because of Joseph's first success. I think his defeat will tend to cause them to remain peaceful, and may make it unnecessary for me to act under the President's authority to call out volunteers for temporary service. I will at least defer action till I get Howard's report.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 14, 1877.*

[Received at hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877, and repeated same day to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and to Maj. Jno. Green, 1st Cavalry, commanding the Boise column.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following just received, dated Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Camp Williams, Left Bank of South Fork of Clearwater, near Cottonwood, I. T., July 12th:

"By making a forced march I struck the enemy at 1 p. m. yesterday about three hundred strong, in a deep cañon near mouth of Cottonwood, on South Fork of Clearwater. I opened fire at once with howitzers, and succeeded in starting the Indians from their position. Passing round a transverse cañon for a mile and a half, I began the battle in good earnest. They fought us mounted and dismounted, from ravines and behind rock barricades, well prepared, for seven hours; but in every charge we made ground on them. Still, at night our position was not a very good one, as the enemy lay contiguous to my communications, and I was short of rations. This morning I began operations by regaining our spring of water from some sharpshooters. This p. m. I gave our lines to the care of Captain Perry, commanding the cavalry, and Captain Miles, the battalion of infantry, and drew out Captain Miller's battalion of artillery acting as infantry. Just as we were ready to recommence offensive work, Captain Jackson, with a pack train, appeared in sight beyond the Indian's position. Miller pushed out in skirmish order, met the train and escort successfully. They had hardly formed junction with us when the artillery battalion, already beyond the enemy's flank, made a rapid movement with Gatling gun and howitzer along. The Indians made one desperate effort to flank Miller, but failed, and then gave way.

Everything was then pushed to the pursuit. We shelled them rapidly from the high bluffs as they escaped from the left bank of the river, and followed them, escaping in every direction, as far as the river, and are now across and going into camp at 7.30 p. m. The losses of the Indians appear to be thirteen killed and quite a large number wounded. We have Captain Bancroft and Lieutenant Williams wounded, also eleven enlisted men killed and twenty-four wounded. Their camps were abandoned in great haste, leaving much plunder. The Indians fought as well as any troops I ever saw, and so did ours, not one man falling in duty. I now believe that I am in fine condition (just as soon as Green appears from Boise) to make a thorough work with these hostile Indians. They are making for Snake country, and, I am informed, for concentration at Mount Idaho. Troops have never done harder or more rapid campaigning or better fighting than these.

"O. O. HOWARD."

Will General Kelton please send this dispatch to Colonel Green and request him to hurry up?

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, I. T., July 13, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 14, 1877.]

General KELTON,
Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

Following is copy of telegram sent to Colonel Wood, Adjutant-General, Portland, on 7th instant:

"Major Sanford with three companies cavalry will arrive to-day. He will be ordered to leave Monday, 9th, for Bendire's camp, up Weiser; he will arrive there on 13th; he will then take pack train and move to Salmon Meadows, where he should arrive 15th or 16th. I expect two companies 12th Infantry to arrive on 13th. Will start them and Collins's company at once for Salmon Meadows. Hasbrouck's and Bernard's companies are expected about 18th. I will start with them to join Sanford's, unless he is ordered by General Howard to leave Salmon Meadows before that time, which I do not think would be advisable if Indians are still on Salmon River. Inform General Howard. Lieutenant Wilson, with Indian scouts, has not arrived. Sanford will have two hundred men, including Bendire's company. Sanford leaves to-morrow morning."

GREEN, *Major, 1st Cav.*

[Telegram.]

KAMIA, I. T., July 15, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 16, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

After pursuit ceased last night Indians turned off to right; moved fifteen miles to Kamia. We pursued their trail to-day; reached the Clearwater between 3 and 4 p. m., just as they were completing their crossing. We used Gatling guns and howitzers, with riflemen, probably to some effect. At first they returned the fire, wounding two soldiers. Our victory yesterday was a real one, yet Joseph seems dogged, and has made a pretty clean retreat. I think I shall have to push him a little farther on this line, either to defeat him utterly or to secure the country against his return. I will occupy myself in this way till Sanford can join me, which can not be done before the 20th. Green says the remainder of his troops can not be here before the 28th. The 2d infantry should, in my judgment, be sent by water to Lewiston, for just as soon as Green is here to take my place I wish to move a column toward Hell Gate and settle with the malcontents who have furnished aid to Joseph, and secure a permanent peace. At any rate it will save time and expense in the end for the regiment to come by water. The march from Boise is, I think, impracticable.

HOWARD, *Brig. General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 16, 1877.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Portland, Oregon:

The general commanding directs that Captain Cushing's command be forwarded without delay to Lewiston. See that they are supplied for actual field service, leaving all impediments behind. You were notified July sixth (6th) that Second (2d) Infantry would be sent *via* Portland, yet General Howard, on thirteenth (13th), did not know this. The regiment is expected here twenty-third (23d) inst., and will be forwarded without a day's delay. The division commander hopes General Howard has received General Sherman's instructions, forwarded June twenty-sixth (26th), to pay no attention to boundary lines of the division in operating against Joseph's band. He wishes them followed up till they are defeated and surrender or are driven beyond the United States.

KELTON, A. A. G.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1877.

To the CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The general commanding desires me to inform you that the troops now with or en route to General Howard, in the field, near Mount Idaho, I. T., consist of—

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Ten companies of the 1st Cavalry.....	29	607
Eight companies of the 4th Artillery.....	24	285
2d Infantry.....	30	361
Company H, 8th Infantry.....	3	34
Four companies of the 12th Infantry.....	9	115
Eight companies of the 21st Infantry.....	20	235
	115	1,637

These troops, 115 officers and 1,637 enlisted men, 80 Indian scouts, and probably 200 teamsters, packers, guides, &c., will be, at the end of the month, all concentrated near Mount Idaho, drawing their subsistence from Lewiston.

The division commander wishes to know what field supplies are on hand at Lewiston for these troops; what en route there, and what it is proposed to send there? The department commander has telegraphed that the Snake River is falling rapidly, so that any stores to be sent to Lewiston must go forward at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 17, 1877.

General HOWARD, Mount Idaho, I. T.:

Your dispatch and that of Captain Keeler of your engagement of the eleventh (11th) and twelfth (12th) gave us all great pleasure. I immediately repeated them to Washington, to be laid before the Secretary of War and the President. These dispatches came most opportunely, for your enemies had raised a great clamor against you, which the press reported had not been without its effect in Washington. They have been silenced, but I think they (like Joseph's band) have been scotched—not killed—and will rise again if they have a chance. You will soon have Sanford, one of the best officers in the service, and soon after he joins you will be reinforced, by way of the Columbia, by the two (2) Yuma companies and the two (2) artillery companies and recruits from this place; these soon to be reinforced by Green, from Boise, and Wheaton, with the Second (2d) Infantry, which, according to your request, I have directed from the route given it by the General of the Army and send by the Columbia. I also send by the steamer to-morrow the company of the 12th Infantry from Camp Independence, with recruits for the companies now with or soon to join you.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 17, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 18, 1877.]

General KELTON, *San Francisco:*

Yesterday's dispatch just received and forwarded General Howard. General Howard was telegraphed General Sherman's instructions June 26th. Cushing's command left 5 o'clock this morning. Obligated to send Dr. Loring with it.

SLADEN, A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 18, 1877.*General HOWARD, *Mount Idaho, via Lewiston:*

Does it appear that the hostiles are armed with breech-loading rifles requiring special metallic cartridges? This inquiry is made with reference to joint resolution of Congress, November twenty-third, seventy-six (76), authorizing the President to declare such ammunition contraband of war in the districts where Indian hostilities prevail.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 18, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 18, 1877, and telegraphed same day to the Adjutant General U. S. A.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following dispatch just received, dated Camp Macbeth, Kamia, I. T., July 15th:

"ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

"Dept., Col. Portland, Oregon:

"Captain Sladen forward the following to headquarters military division:

"I undertook, in pursuit of Indians, to cross the Clearwater, twenty miles below Kamia, with the cavalry and to cut the Lolo trail, while Captain Miller, with remainder of command, was crossing at Kamia, and pressing them on the direct route, and was some seven or eight miles on the way early this morning, when a messenger reached me, stating Joseph wished to make proposals of surrender. I returned, leaving my column to proceed to some convenient halting place, and have had some negotiation. Noticing by the dust rising that the Indians were in motion toward the same point I had hoped to get, I changed my plan, bringing all but an observing force to cross at this point. Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird and give himself up to-morrow. He said he was forced to move to-day. Indications are they have little ammunition and food, and sustained large losses of everything in their hurried crossing of the river here at our approach. I see evidences of the bands breaking up, and I shall pursue them a little further with vigor. Do not credit reports hastily made and published in the newspapers against our officers. The volunteers at the front have been brave and resolute, but they have not excelled the officers of the Army, who have been tireless since the 20th ultimo. Cavalry has marched four hundred and seventy miles and infantry over two hundred, along the roughest trails; fought the enemy successfully, and already pretty nearly cleaned this part of the country of every hostile Indian.

"O. O. HOWARD."

SLADEN, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 18, 1877.*

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA,

Helena, Montana:

Telegram from General Howard, dated Kamia, July thirteenth (13th), states that he had pursued the hostiles across the Clearwater at that place; that Joseph seemed dogged, and had made a pretty clean retreat that far. Nothing later.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 19, 1877.*GOVERNOR OF MONTANA,
Helena, Montana:

The following just received from Howard:

"Majority of hostile Indians have fled on Lolo trail to buffalo country; forced to go. Thirty-five men, women, and children in my hands—voluntary surrender. Please inform General Sherman and Eastern posts. Shall pursue two days in direct line, the more to prevent reinforcements from Spokane country and vicinity or return of hostiles by that route. Green will prevent or punish Indians on this route and southward. Need 2d Infantry at Lewiston for permanent work."

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

(The above was repeated to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army same day.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 19, 1877.*Colonel WHEATON,
Comdg. 2d Inf., east of Ogden to-day:

To get your regiment through from Ogden in good time it will be necessary to put your men and laundresses in ten coaches. Your baggage will have to be transferred at Ogden and C. P. Officially request your regiment to assist to facilitate transfer.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 19, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 19, 1877.]

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco:

Following just received:

"Sladen forward following division headquarters: Majority of hostile Indians have fled on Lolo trail to buffalo country; forced to go. Thirty-five men, women, and children in my hands—voluntary surrender. Please inform General Sherman and Eastern posts. Shall pursue two days in direct line, the more to prevent reinforcements from Spokane country and vicinity or return of hostiles by that route. Green will prevent or punish Indians on this route and southward. Need 2d Infantry at Lewiston for permanent work.

"HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg.*"SLADEN, *Aid.*

[Telegram.]

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *July 17, 1877.*

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 19, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

I left General Howard at Kamia 8 o'clock last night. Joseph did not comply with the General's term of unconditional surrender, and investigation of his case by a military court. Seventeen warriors, including Red Heart, and twenty-eight women and children came in yesterday and delivered themselves up. They report that many others will follow their example; that Joseph was forced by White Bird and other chiefs to accompany them; that want and demoralization among the late hostiles are very great, and that their destination is the buffalo country, east of the Bitter Root Mountains. The cavalry and volunteers are in vigorous pursuit (this

war is practically ended, apparently), leaving two companies at Kamia to await the arrival of Green with his five, who is charged with affairs in this vicinity. General Howard intends, as indicated in his dispatch of the 13th, to immediately collect all his remaining forces here, proceed to Hell Gate, and settle Indian matters in that section. He apprehends that the fleeing hostiles may seek to restore their fortunes in that country. Regulars and volunteers have seldom, I believe, worked together harmoniously. This difference has in a great measure laid at the bottom of the unfavorable reports you have read in the papers concerning the conduct of the troops in this campaign. To any of the volunteers who have rendered real service I shall be glad to refer for substantiation of my statement, that the conduct of the troops has been particularly good.

KEELER, *Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Angel Island, Cal., July 18, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 19, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Company D, 12th Infantry, arrived at this post yesterday at 2.30 p. m. Present, 1 officer and 21 men; absent, 8 men. Total, 29 men.

Company D (20 men) and a detachment of recruits (15 men), Captain A. B. McGowan commanding, left post at 8.15 a. m. to-day for Department of the Columbia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Col. 12th Inf., Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Comdg.

MEMORANDUM.—One man left unfit for field service.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT., CAL.,
San Francisco, July 19, 1877.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The supplies for Mount Idaho are to be shipped by Captain Bell, C. S., from Portland, Oregon. Captain Bell sends the following telegram:

“PORTLAND, OREGON, July 18, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 19, 1877.]

“CHIEF COMMISSARY DIV. PAC., *San Francisco, Cal.:*

“Have shipped to Lewiston, June sixteenth, twenty thousand rations, except bread and meat; June twentieth, twenty thousand rations, except bread and meat; two shipments made July seventh and eighteenth, ninety thousand rations, except bread and meat—the shipment at last date made, to complete that made on the seventh, from stores just received from San Francisco. Bacon is purchased at Lewiston. Hard bread shipped, thirty-four thousand rations, twenty-eight thousand ordered—ten thousand of it to go up on twenty-third. Pork shipped, fifty-three hundred and thirty-three rations; have ordered for ninety thousand rations more to be shipped on twenty-third.

“BELL, *Commissary.*”

The Department of Columbia is rationed up to June 30, 1878, except Forts Canby and Stevens. Thirty thousand rations are kept on hand in the depot here to supply 2d Infantry and all other detachments to be forwarded. It is supposed Captain Bell will supply as the department commander wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BURNS,
A C. G. S. and Chief C. S.

[Telegram.]

GENERAL HOWARD'S HDQRS.,
Kamia, I. T., July 15. (via Walla Walla, W. T., 18.)

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 19, 1877.]

General McDowell, *San Francisco:*

Your dispatch of the 10th just received. Have aimed to send all important reliable information as soon as obtained. Difficulties of communication have been great. The country from front to rear has, until now, been infested by the hostiles, and couriers and supplies, in many instances, have failed to get through; none have been lost. I am not aware of the exact tenor of the reports to which you refer, but I infer that they are principally those reflecting upon General Howard and Captain Perry. I have investigated the most important ones, and find them to be false. The statement in the local papers of the affair at Cottonwood on the fifth, to the effect that seventeen citizens were surrounded by Indians and the troops under Perry refused to go to their relief for an hour and a half, is a wicked falsification. The troops, one hundred and thirteen in number, were themselves outnumbered, environed, and attacked by the Indians, but nevertheless were sent instantly a mile away to the rescue, which was accomplished within twenty minutes. Not only the life of every man in the command was risked, but the safety of a most important position and a large amount of ammunition and other stores. The account as published originated with one Orin Morrill, of Lewiston, who was at Cottonwood at the time, but who, although armed, remained ensconced in the little fortification there instead of going with the soldiers to the aid of his imperiled fellow-citizens. Other citizens who were present agree with the officers in this statement of the facts. The conduct of the officers and the men has, under the most trying circumstances, been particularly good; they have justified all reasonable expectations. The campaign has been successful. The hostiles have operated skillfully and fought desperately, but they have been defeated and driven from this section with great loss of numbers, spirits, and supplies. Unless something unforeseen occurs, General Howard will pursue them but two days longer, when active operations at the point will cease for the present. I believe I can best serve you by immediately thereafter returning to report. This I shall do, unless otherwise instructed at Portland. General Howard reports by this courier the events of the last two days and the present situation. The number of killed and wounded on both sides in the action of the eleventh and twelfth turns out to be larger than at first believed.

KEELER, *Aide-de-Camp.*

[Telegram.]

LEWISTON, IDAHO, *July 18.*
 (Via Walla Walla, July 20, 1877.)

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and. Dept. Cal., July 20, 1877, and telegraphed same date to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army.]

General McDowell, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

No news from the front to-day. Nothing of importance should be expected for a day or two, save such as refers to the straggling in of discouraged and repentant warriors. The Indians had thirty-six hours start of the pursuing cavalry. I see by the dispatches that you are about to raise two hundred volunteers. This war being substantially over, the Regulars at hand and coming will be ample for any probable emergency. General Sully, who telegraphed you the 11th upon the subject of volunteers, wishes me to say that he concurs in this view. Volunteers of the character and status of those operating with General Howard would be worse than useless. If you had been here during these operations I am sure you would discourage the use of volunteers in any possible emergency. The extent and value of General Howard's recent successes are not, I think, fully disclosed by his dispatches. The successes of the Indians prior to the 11th eventuated in disaster by making them bold and confident enough to make a stand, and fight us on something like equal terms; but for this rashness they might in all probability have raided around and eluded the troops for months.

KEELER, *A. D. C.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1877.

General HOWARD:

Hasbrouck's battery, armed as cavalry and mounted on old artillery horses, was sent to meet an emergency. Whenever you think you can do without this company, the division commander asks that it be sent back by easy marches. The battery organization and instruction should be resumed as soon as possible.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(Operator Walla-Walla will forward by mail, care depot quartermaster, Lewiston.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1877.

Colonel WHEATON,

Commanding 2d Infantry, westbound special train, this side of Carlin, Nev.:

Special steamer contracted with to leave for Vancouver as soon as your regiment can be transferred to it from the cars on your arrival at Oakland. You are to proceed, without stopping either here or at Vancouver, to Lewiston. At Vancouver you are to have transportation for only such articles as are needed for field service. All else and all women are to be left at that place. A supply of shoes, stockings, drawers, and caps will be put on the steamer here to complete your outfit. They will be distributed on the voyage.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, July 23, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 23, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

Nez Perces arriving in Montana by Lolo trail in large numbers; profess to want to pass peaceably through settlements; have wounded with them.

B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

(See telegram to governor of Montana, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and A. A. General Division of the Missouri.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 23, 1877.

B. F. POTTS, *Governor of Montana, Helena, Montana:*

Nez Perces coming through Montana by Lola trail with wounded; must be Joseph's band and those acting with it, who have been defeated by Howard, and whom our troops are now pursuing. If possible, they should not be allowed to pass, but be arrested or detained, and treated as hostiles. What, if anything, can you do? Please telegraph immediately.

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, July 23, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 23, 1877.]

To Major-General I. McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

Have armed people to protect homes. War Department wanted to authorize organization of militia. Powerless to arrest and detain Joseph's band.

B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 23, 1877.

General HOWARD, *Via Umatilla (mail to Lewiston):*

Governor Potts, Helena, Montana, telegraphs that—

“Nez Perces are arriving in Montana by Lolo trail in large numbers; profess to want to pass peaceably through settlements; have wounded with them.”

He was informed that these Indians were probably Joseph's band, whom your troops were pursuing, and was asked if he could do anything to arrest or detain them. He has just replied that he is powerless to do anything to oppose Joseph. The Adjutant-General and General Sheridan have been advised.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Governor Potts, Helena, Montana, telegraphs that—

“Nez Perces are arriving in Montana by Lolo trail in large numbers; profess to want to pass peaceably through settlements; have wounded with them.”

I have replied that—

“The Nez Perces must be Joseph's band, and those acting with it, who have been defeated by Howard, and whom our troops are now pursuing. If possible, they should not be allowed to pass, but arrested or detained, and treated as hostiles. What, if anything, can you do? Please telegraph immediately.

“McDOWELL, *Major-General.*”

(Same as above sent to commanding general Military Division of the Missouri same date.)

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 23, 1877.

General HOWARD, *Via Umatilla, Oregon:*

(Assistant quartermaster, Lewiston, I. T., will forward.)

Send back to their stations at San Francisco Cushing's and Field's batteries. If possible, do so in time to take at Vancouver the transport which takes there the 2d Infantry. If the batteries are so placed as to make this impracticable, then send them back on your being joined by the 2d Infantry. Send back the men and horses of Hasbrouck's battery, either by way of the Columbia and by sea to San Francisco, or have them retrace their steps by way of Boise and Winnemucca, as shall be most expeditious. The 2d left here the twenty-second (22d) and will reach Vancouver the twenty-fourth (24th). The regiment is ordered to go by Vancouver without stopping longer than to transfer from the steamer to the inland transport. Acknowledge by telegraph.

KELTON, A. A. G.

(This dispatch repeated to A. A. G., Dept. Col., Portland, same date.)

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 24, 1877.]

To General McDOWELL, U. S. A.,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The governor telegraphed some information about Nez Perces to Secretary, and it was immediately communicated to General Sheridan. Your dispatch also sent him this morning. There are not many troops in that section.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICAGO, *July 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 24, 1877. Telegraphed to governor of Montana, July 24 1877.]

Major-General IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Colonel Gibbon has been ordered to use the force at his command in district of Montana to protect the western frontier of that Territory. He proposes to concentrate almost the whole of the Seventh (7th) Infantry and move it to Missoula Valley. He will be instructed to treat as hostile any Indians coming from Idaho.

R. C. DRUM, *Asst. Adjt. General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 24, 1877.*Governor B. F. POTTS, *Helena, Montana:*

The following just received:

"CHICAGO, *July 24, 1877.*

"Major-General IRVIN McDOWELL:

"Colonel Gibbon has been ordered to use the force at his command in district of Montana to protect the western frontier of that Territory. He proposes to concentrate almost the whole of the Seventh (7th) Infantry and move it to Missoula Valley. He will be instructed to treat as hostile any Indians coming from Idaho.

"R. C. DRUM, *A. A. G.*"

I hope this movement may be effective.

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 24, 1877.*

General HOWARD,

Via Umatilla (mail to Lewiston, I. T.):

The following just received from Assistant Adjutant-General Division Missouri, dated this day:

"Colonel Gibbon has been ordered to use the force at his command in District of Montana to protect the western frontier of that Territory. He proposes to concentrate almost the whole of the Seventh (7th) Infantry and move it to Missoula Valley. He will be instructed to treat as hostile any Indians coming from Idaho."

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 23, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 24, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Leave Wednesday for San Francisco. All recent and former reports from Lewiston relative to misconduct of troops and of the campaign are wanton, systematic lies.

KEELER, *A. D. C.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 24, 1877.*

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 24, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco:

The following just received:

"LAWYER'S CAÑON, I. T., *July 21, 1877.*

"Sladen send the following to Division Headquarters:

"All dispatches or copies to seventeenth (17th) instant appear to have been received. Expect Sanford's arrival the twenty-fifth (25th). Command then organized as follows: For direct pursuit and fighting: myself, with Green and Sanford, for cavalry; Miller

for artillery, and Miles for infantry. Second column for cooperation via Spokane country; Wheaton, with infantry, and Grover, with Perry and Trimble's Cavalry, and two hundred mounted volunteers. Expect this column to work toward junction with me near Bitter Root Mountains. Sorry for need to defend me. Would like to put a few of lying rear enemies on these mountain trails, under a broiling July sun. Have put the command to the limit of human endurance, and with success. Our true soldiers are hearty and confident.

"HOWARD."

SLADEN, *Aid.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal., July 25, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Following just received:

"LAWYER'S CAÑON, IDAHO TERRITORY, *July 21,*
(Via Lewiston, 22, and Walla-Walla, 24).

"General McDOWELL:

"Captain Throckmorton reports from Kamia this morning that Joseph's return stroke was a few hostiles coming back to gather up horses. The friendly Indians robbed and pursued them beyond the Weipe, on Lolo trail, and declare that they have actually gone to the buffalo country, with their families two days before them. Stamped reports and Sanford's nonarrival have caused me some delay. Major Keeler, who encouraged and helped us exceedingly, is on his way to you and will explain the detail of my plans. I hope our troops in Montana will be able to give Joseph such a blow as to destroy him or turn him back. All the volunteers who have come to the front have left me and gone home. Unless regularly organized for a definite time, I can not depend on them beyond the immediate defense of their own homes. Major Keeler will explain to you the mistake which occasioned the newspaper accusations against Perry and Whipple. However enemies in the rear may abuse me, it is plain to the commonest observer that no false move has been made, and that a month's energetic campaigning has put things in this quarter into good condition. The troops now en route from Green and to Lewiston will, in my judgment, be sufficient to give quiet to this department. Should Joseph return, he does it now at a great disadvantage; his real force appears to be already reduced at least one-half. We can positively account for seventy-five disposed of. Twenty-one warriors, besides women and children, reached Lapwai yesterday as prisoners. A commission ordered, but impracticable to complete trial now.

"HOWARD, *Commanding.*"

SLADEN, *Aid.*

General Field Orders, }
No. 3. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Camp Alfred Sully, I. T., July 23, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 19, 1877.]

I. The hostile Indians, according to the latest information, having retreated via Lolo trail towards Montana, leaving but a few families supposably concealed in the rocky fastnesses of the Snake and Salmon rivers country, it is directed—

That two (2) columns and a reserve shall operate as follows:

A. The right column, personally commanded by the department commander, consisting of the battalion of artillery, under command of Captain Marcus P. Miller, 4th artillery; the battalion of infantry commanded by Captain Evan Miles, 21st infantry, and a battalion of four (4) companies of cavalry under command of Major George B. Sanford, 1st cavalry, will immediately, upon the arrival of Major Green's force from Boise, enter upon direct pursuit of the Indians over the Lolo trail. Objective point, Missoula City, Montana Territory.

B.—The left column, commanded by Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, consisting of his force of infantry, increased by a battalion of cavalry, to be commanded by Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, and composed as follows, viz:

Companies F (Perry's) and H (Trimble's) 1st Cavalry, and two (2) companies (two hundred) of Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers, will proceed northward by way of Hangman's Creek and Cœur d'Alene Mission. Objective point, Missoula City, Montana Territory.

The design of this column will be—

1st. A co-operation with the right column; frequent communications to be kept up by means of reliable couriers via the reserve column near Mount Idaho.

2d. By overawing malcontent Indians or occupying their attention to prevent any reinforcements of the hostile Indians, and, should the latter attempt to return through the Cœur d'Alene country, to engage them.

3d. To quiet the fears and apprehensions of the settlers, that they may return to their peaceful pursuits.

4th. A cordial co-operation with the officials of the Interior Department in their endeavor to settle disputes and controversies between so-called friendly Indians and settlers.

Colonel Wheaton will, as soon as practicable, furnish the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, I. T., with a small detachment of ten or fifteen men, and will leave a guard at Lewiston sufficient to protect the main depot.

Finally, recent indications of a concentration of fugitive hostile Indians on the Lolo trail having altered the department commander's original intention of pursuing this northern route in person, he desires that the commander of the left column exercise the greatest caution in the anticipation and prevention of complications tending to cause an increase of allies, either direct or indirect, to those Indians now actually at war.

C.—The reserve column will be commanded by Major John Green, 1st Cavalry, and will consist of the troops from Boise, excepting the cavalry designated to accompany the right column, increased by L Company (Whipple's) and E Company (Winter's), 1st Cavalry, and a body of Warm Spring Indian scouts. Major Green will locate his main force at or near Croasdale's farm, Cottonwood Creek, protecting with at least one (1) company and two (2) pieces of artillery, the sub-depot at Kamiah, and maintaining a small outpost at Mount Idaho as a nucleus for the Mount Idaho and Grangeville Volunteers. He will closely watch, by means of scouting parties and patrols, the crossings of the South Fork of the Clearwater River and Salmon River—e. g., "the forks:" Kamiah, Dunnwell's Ferry, &c., on the former, and White Bird Creek, Rocky Cañon, &c., on the latter. The country between the Salmon and Snake rivers, and beyond the forks of the South Fork of Clearwater River, will be thoroughly and constantly scoured by scouting parties, its most hidden recesses probed by the Warm Spring Indians, and any scouts, little parties, or hiding families left by the hostile Indians, be captured and brought in. Major Green will forward, promptly, communications between the operating columns.

II. The right column will move well across the South Fork of the Clearwater River, so as to be ready to take its departure from the Wey-ipe, Monday, the 30th instant. Colonel Wheaton will endeavor to make the movement of the left column northward as nearly simultaneous with the movement of the right as possible.

It is desirable that any necessary delay in the left column take place as far northward (near the Cœur d'Alene country) as possible.

Each column will be supplied with twenty (20) days' small rations, and will take with it a herd of as many steers as necessary. As a general rule forage will not be carried, but will be obtained en route.

III. The Lewiston depot is designated as the main depot for the army in the field. The general staff will keep it well furnished with at least three (3) months' supplies in advance.

By command of Brigadier General Howard:

Official.

ROBERT H. FLETCHER,
1st Lieut., 21st Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Aide-de-Camp.

(NOTE.—Above order telegraphed from Lewiston July 23d, and received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 27, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 26, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. July 27, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Div. Pac. San Francisco:*

Cushing's and Field's batteries were evidently too far from Lewiston for boat to wait. It is returning without them. Boat taking 2d Infantry to Lewiston will bring batteries back. They can not leave here till second proximo.

SLADEN, *Aid.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 26, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. July 27, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Div. Pac. San Francisco:*

Following just received:

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA,
 “Camp at Fred Soule, Camas Prairie, July 24—9 p. m.

“I have signified acceptance of two hundred volunteers from governor of Washington Territory. Think I should have General McDowell’s approval. They will rendezvous at Colfax and accompany 2d Infantry.

“HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Comdg.”

SLADEN, Aid.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
 San Francisco, Cal., July 27, 1877

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 10th. I appreciate the embarrassment you, as commander in chief, must have felt in endeavoring to meet the demands of your people for defense against an active enemy within your borders, not only without troops, but without even the authority to call them out. Under the circumstances you have certainly done all which it was possible to do. I think we may hope that the successful encounter with the hostile Nez Percés by the troops under General Howard, and their energetic pursuit, will put an end to Indian hostilities in Idaho. Thanking you for the aid you have already furnished, and your strong assurances to continue to second the efforts of the Army in every possible way to suppress the present outbreak,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
 Maj. Gen., Comdg. Div. Pac. and Dept. of Cal.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
 In the Field, Camp Alfred Sully, I. T., July 25, 1877—1 p. m.,
 Via Dayton, W. T., 27th.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 27, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
 Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Have just returned from General Howard’s headquarters. Following overtook me on my way in:

“Major H. CLAY WOOD,

“Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Columbia:

“Please forward following dispatch to division headquarters:

“Dispatch of twenty-third instant received. Column starts to-morrow morning from here, seventy miles from Lewiston, on Lolo trail. If I wait for 2d Infantry to replace Field and Cushing it will delay me two weeks and defeat the object of the move. Again, can not get them back to Vancouver for return transportation the twenty-ninth. If the general deems it essential, please weaken Wheaton’s column by returning MacGowan’s company from Lewiston and ordering back McGregor’s company from Harney. Hasbrouck has been turned back, as ordered. The Indians are reported reinforced by Smohollie’s and Old Thomas’ bands since the fight of the eleventh and twelfth. In another month I shall surely be able to make clean work of the whole field. Sanford arrives at Mount Idaho from Boise to-morrow.

“HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.”

WOOD, Adj. General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 27, 1877.

General HOWARD,

Via Walla Walla (duplicate via Dayton, W. T.):

The following just received, dated Deer Lodge, Montana, July 27, 1877:

"General McDOWELL, *San Francisco*:

"White Bird, with over three hundred Nez Percés, is on the Lolo trail thirty miles from Missoula; says he wants to go through the country, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. Captain Rawn has one hundred and ten regulars and volunteers, and is intrenching himself in Lolo Cañon; has sent for help, and is going to fight them. Governor Potts reached Missoula last night, and courier is just in for men and guns and cartridges, which are being forwarded rapidly; supply very limited. Company organizing here to leave immediately.

"JAS. H. MILLS, *Secretary.*"

At this distance the division commander does not feel warranted in giving you any orders as to any special movement; but he asks if this definite information of the situation of the enemy on Lolo trail and the condition of Captain Rawn's force do not call for an immediate and rapid movement on that trail with such force as you may have at hand?

SCHRIVER, *Inspector-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 27, 1877.

JAMES W. MILLS,

Secretary at Deer Lodge, Montana:

Your telegram of to-day received and immediately communicated to General Howard, who is asked by General McDowell to adopt such measures as the case calls for and he may be able to take.

SCHRIVER, *Inspector-General.*

[Telegram.]

WALLULA, W. T., July 28, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 28, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Report arrival with my regiment at this point without delay or accident, fifteen days, from McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia. Expect to reach Lewiston, Idaho, to-morrow at 12 noon.

FRANK WHEATON, *Col. 2d Infantry.*

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, July 27, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., July 28, 1877.]

To General McDOWELL, *San Francisco*:

White Bird, with over three hundred Nez Percés, is on Lolo trail thirty miles from Missoula; says he wants to go through the country, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. Captain Rawn has one hundred and ten regulars and volunteers, and is intrenching in Lolo Cañon; has just sent for help, and is going to fight them. Governor Potts reached Missoula last night, and courier is just in for men, guns, and cartridges, which are being forwarded rapidly; supply very limited. Company organizing here to leave immediately.

JAMES F. MILLS, *Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 29, 1877.

JAMES H. MILLS, *Secretary, Deer Lodge, Montana:*

Your telegram of to-day just received. Mine to you of yesterday acknowledging your first dispatch was delayed at telegraph office till this morning. Both your telegrams have been sent to General Howard, who is now marching to Missoula. I agree with you that, if pushed from Idaho, as I hope and believe they will be, the destruction of the hostile Indians is certain. Many thanks for your telegrams. Please keep me informed. I shall look with intense interest for news from your section.

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1877.

General HOWARD,
Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, W. T.:

The following just received, dated Deer Lodge, Montana, July twenty-eight (28), eighteen hundred seventy-seven (1877), six thirty (6.30) p. m.:

"To General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

"Captain Rawn strongly entrenched in Lolo Cañon; Joseph, White Bird, and Looking-Glass in his front parleying for permission to pass peaceably; final interview to be at three p. m. Friday; Rawn and Potts will fight them. Missoula County has two hundred and fifty armed men; over two hundred will be there from this county to-morrow. Volunteers are pouring to the front as fast as horses can go. Browning, with thirty regulars, will reach them Monday noon. General Gibbon is marching through Cadott's Pass. If hostiles are pushed now from Idaho their destruction is inevitable.

"JAMES H. MILLS, *Secretary.*"

Does not this strengthen the need of the rapid movement up the Lolo trail to co-operate with the troops in Montana?

By command of Major-General McDowell:

KEELER, A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 29, 1877.

General HOWARD, *Lewiston, Idaho:*

The following just received, dated Deer Lodge, Montana, July twenty-ninth (29th):

"Courier brings dispatch from Governor Potts, dated Missoula, four p. m., Saturday, twenty-eighth (28th), that: A force of hostiles has passed around Captain Rawn in Lolo Cañon. They are apparently determined to force their way to buffalo country. Deer Lodge County Volunteers have gone from Missoula to reopen communication with Rawn, and the situation was critical. Have advised Gibbon by courier. All organized volunteer militia in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties are called into the field by the governor. Flatheads assisting whites.

"JAMES H. MILLS, *Secretary.*"

Does not this strengthen the need of the rapid movement up the Lolo trail to cooperate with the troops in Montana?

By command of Major-General McDowell:

KEELER, A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, *July 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 30, 1877.]

To General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Hostiles, three hundred and thirty strong, got past Rawn last night; swung up Bitter Root and into head of Bighole. All volunteers returning from Missoula. Governor Potts orders interception on Bighole, and one hundred and seventy-five men have already gone. They camp to-night within twenty-five miles of Bighole Cañon; they are ahead of hostiles and will surely intercept, unless they go toward Lemhi or Bannock trail. I believe they will go out between Bannock and Lemhi, and it will be impossible to reach them.

JAS. H. MILLS, *Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, *July 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 30, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Courier brings dispatch from Governor Potts, dated Missoula, 4 p. m., Saturday, (28th), that: A force of hostiles had passed around Captain Rawn in Lolo Cañon. They are apparently determined to force their way to buffalo country. Deer Lodge County Volunteers had gone from Missoula to reopen communication with Rawn, and the situation was critical. Have advised Gibbon by courier. All organized volunteer militia in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties are called into the field by governor. Flatheads assisting whites.

JAS. H. MILLS, *Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE,
114 Miles East of Fort Ellis, M. T., *July 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., July 31, 1877.]

General McDOWELL,

Comdg. Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

From a Montana paper I see Howard has fought and dispersed Joseph's band, and that some of these have appeared in the Bitter Root country, Montana. I want the troops to follow them up, no matter where they go. If these Nez Percés come to Montana, order the troops to follow, regardless of boundary lines. If the Indians can find food, the troops can also. Of course General Gibbon will do all he can, but he has no cavalry. I have been called back to Washington, but hope the President will reconsider. I ought to come clear across to understand the whole case.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., August 16, 1877.]

Major-General McDOWELL.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I make a brief memorandum of a part of my verbal statement to you of yesterday, relating to General Howard's operations in Idaho. I joined General Howard on the Clearwater at 2 p. m. on the 12th of July, with Captain Jackson's company (B) of the 1st Cavalry. Captain Jackson had with him twenty Indian scouts and a large pack train containing supplies for General Howard's command. The general at that moment was just about renewing his fight with Joseph which had terminated at nightfall the previous day. The Indians

were severely defeated on this day—the 12th—and driven across the Clearwater in great haste and confusion, abandoning pretty much everything apparently, but their stock, and much of this was left. The Indians in their flight took a westward course. General Howard was informed that the Indian women and stock had been moving westward across Camas Prairie during the forenoon. For these and other reasons he believed that their immediate destination was the Snake River country. Early the next morning he was informed by James Lawyer that they had doubled on their course and were encamped near Kamia, about twenty miles distant; pursued them with all possible celerity this day—13th; struck them about 5 p. m. They had just reached the other (east) side of the river. They gave the troops a lively skirmish from the opposite bank. A little much needed rest for the troops; care of the wounded; a reconnaissance in the direction of the Oro Fino trail, &c., occupied next day—the 14th. On the morning of the 15th, with all the mounted force, started for the Oro Fino trail, the foot troops crossing the Kamia. Joseph seeks interview; parley ensues, but movement of all the forces continued, as General Howard at no time trusted Joseph's sincerity. Indians leave at 12 p. m. and go eastward in direction of Lolo trail; 16th, everything gets across the Clearwater at Kamia; 17th, Mason, with all the mounted force, pursues twenty-five miles, overtakes, and has skirmish. His instructions were to "find, beyond peradventure, where the Indians had gone, and return." I left to return to San Francisco on the evening of the 16th. General Howard believed that Joseph would finally bring up in the Spokane country or its vicinity. Intended to leave Green with sufficient force at Kamia to guard against a possible return of Joseph, and go at once with all his remaining force to the Spokane, get there before Joseph, and have a settlement with all Indian malcontents in that section. This, of course, is the merest outline, but I understand that it is all you desire me to furnish at this time.

Respectfully,

B. B. KEELER,
Capt. 18th Infantry, A. D. C.

P. S.—General Howard had with him on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, the days I was with him, five (5) companies 1st Cavalry, five (5) companies 4th Artillery, five (5) companies 21st Infantry, and one (1) company of volunteers—four hundred (400) men. I am unable to state in figures the amount of his transportation, but it was ample; had it been otherwise I must have known it.

B. B. KEELER, A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 31, 1877.

General SHERMAN,

Camp on Yellowstone, 114 miles east of Fort Ellis, Montana:

Your telegram just received. Your orders heretofore given that Joseph should be followed regardless of boundary lines were communicated to Howard in June. Howard reports that he is in pursuit, but I fear Joseph has too much the start to be overtaken by him. Telegrams from Montana report the hostile Nez Percés to have reached the vicinity of Missoula, bound for the buffalo country. Rawn, of the Seventh (7th) Infantry, reported intrenched thirty (30) miles from Missoula, but that the Indians went around him. Had just written you fully to Helena, but had not mailed my letter when your telegram came. Will now wait to see whether you come west or return to Washington.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Boise City, Idaho, July 26, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 1, 1877.]

Major-General I. McDOWELL,

Comdg. Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The inclosed letter of George Ainslie, U. S. district attorney, is respectfully referred to division headquarters, containing suggestions which may be useful at the Indian Bureau, as well as to military authorities. I am aware that no troops can now be spared to meet the supposed danger, nor do I consider such danger imminent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN, *Governor.*

[Enclosure.]

IDAHO CITY, BOISE CO., *July 23, 1877.*His Excellency M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho.

DEAR SIR: I received a letter last evening from Hon. E. T. Beatty, president of the last legislative council, and also another letter from my brother, a citizen of Lemhi County, both dated July 11th, in which they inform me that Ten Dog and his band, numbering two hundred, in conjunction with the Blackfeet, were moving towards Lemhi Valley. Their intentions were, of course, unknown to the settlers; but John S. Beatty informs me that Ten Dog said he did not know what he would do yet. Fuller, the agent at the Lemhi Agency, has been absent since last winter, and the supply of provisions at the agency was reduced to four hundred pounds of flour (that is, two barrels), with the Indians clamoring for food. Colonel Shoup is in the East and his family has also started to join him. Mr. James Glendenning (Colonel Shoup's brother-in-law) had started up to the agency to see the person left in charge of the agency, and endeavor, if possible, to get supplies for the Indians belonging to the reservation. John S. Beatty informs me that the week before he wrote every woman and child living in the Lemhi Valley below old Fort Lemhi had left their homes and congregated in Salmon City for protection, while all living above there had gathered in at the junction, where the men have thrown up intrenchments and constructed rifle pits for their protection. Great alarm exists throughout that section, as the people are poorly armed, and if the Indians should make an attack, John S. Beatty says it would be a general massacre of the whites. I write you this for the purpose of giving you all the information I possess regarding affairs in that section of Idaho, and to ask whether you can not procure from the department commander, or from the War Department direct, an order for the concentration of a sufficient military force in the Lemhi Valley, not only to protect the settlers of that region, but by placing them there as soon as possible, they would be in striking distance of Joseph and his band should they escape General Howard and endeavor to make their way into Montana via the Nez Perces buffalo trail, or through Bitter Root Valley. John S. Kelly has been over that country, as I have myself, and can give you some definite idea as to the topography and general nature of the country, trails, passes, etc. I have also been through Lemhi and Bitter Root Valley over the Nez Perces buffalo trail to Elk City, down the Clearwater to Lewiston, etc., and I think that upon seeing John S. Kelly, and talking with him, you will at once realize the necessity of a military force being sent to Lemhi Valley; and upon your representing facts at headquarters, I believe you could secure this much-needed protection for our people in the northeastern portion of our Territory. The authorities of Montana would cooperate, and the arms have been distributed there as here. Hoping to hear of some action being taken, and knowing that you will delay no effort to secure protection for our people,

I remain, my dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEO. AINSLIE.

(NOTE.—Copy of letter and extract of enclosure forwarded August 2, 1877, to Adjutant-General U. S. Army for the Interior Department.)

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *July 31, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 1, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Following dispatches just received:

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA,
Camp Macbeth, Kamia, I. T., July 27 (via Wallula, July 31).

“Forward following to division headquarters. Answer. Dispatch received July 26th.

“Cannot troops at Missoula or vicinity detain Joseph till I can strike his rear? The two companies there with a little help from volunteers ample, considering present condition of hostile Indians. My troops will push through rapidly.

“HOWARD, *Comdg. Dept.*”

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

"CAMP MACBETH, KAMIA, I. T., *July 28*, (via Wallula, 31).

"Forward following to Military Division Pacific:

"Dispatches received to 24th instant. Infantry, artillery, and Jackson's cavalry are across the Clearwater, waiting for Sanford to come up. Will be off on Lolo trail by Monday at latest. Will use every effort to cooperate vigorously with Gibbon.

"HOWARD, *Comdg. Dept.*"

"CAMP MACBETH, KAMIA, I. T., *July 29* (via Wallula, 31).

"Forward following to Military Division of Pacific:

"Dispatch by General Schriver received. Was already en route as suggested. All my column, with twenty days' rations, now south of Clearwater. The march will be made in shortest possible time. Green is to-day one march this side of Florence. Wheaton at Lewiston. Everything in best condition for pursuit and capture of enemy, provided Montana troops can check his advance.

"HOWARD, *Comdg. Dept.*"

SLADEN, *Aid.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1877.

General HOWARD,

Via Wallula, (mail to Lewiston, I. T.):

Following received from General Sherman, dated Camp on Yellowstone, one hundred and fourteen (114) miles east of Fort Ellis, July twenty-ninth:

"From a Montana paper I see Howard has fought and dispersed Joseph's band, and that some of these have appeared in the Bitter Root country, Montana. I want the troops to follow them up, no matter where they go. If these Nez Percés come to Montana, order the troops to follow regardless of boundary lines. If the Indians can find food, the troops can also. Of course General Gibbon will do all he can, but he has no cavalry. I have been called back to Washington, but hope the President will reconsider. I ought to come clear across to understand the whole case."

KELTON, *A. A. Gen.*

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1877.

His Excellency M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a letter of Mr. Geo. Ainslie, district attorney, of same date, representing probable danger from Indians in the county of Lemhi, and complaining of agents, etc., and to inform you that copy of your letter, and its enclosure, have been forwarded to the War Department for the information of the Department of the Interior. I regret that it is not possible to send a military force for a short time into Lemhi County to quiet the fears of the people there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Div. and Dept.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, California, August 3, 1877.

To Brigadier-General O. O. HOWARD,

*Commanding Department of the Columbia.
(Care Depot Quartermaster, Lewiston, I. T.)*

GENERAL: The division commander directs me to say that, as you had up to July 26th regarded your force, present and assembling, sufficient to contend with the hostile Indians in your department, and had so reported, he thinks your acceptance of two hundred Washington Territory volunteers unnecessary. So far as he can

judge, the need for such troops passed away with your defeat of Joseph's band on the 11th and 12th of July. He can not, therefore, approve of your action in this respect. You do not report for what period you have accepted these mounted volunteers. Having accepted them, he directs you muster them out of service at the earliest moment the immediate operations for which you wished them shall terminate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1877.

General HOWARD:

(*Care Depot Quartermaster, Lewiston, I. T.*)

The division commander directs you will, at the earliest moment, comply with the orders heretofore given you to send back Cushing's and Field's companies to their stations. It is supposed this order will reach you at Missoula. If so, return them from that place. Acknowledge receipt and telegraph compliance.

KELTON A. A. G.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1877.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the President's authority to call for and accept volunteers from Oregon and Washington Territory, I had not thought it necessary to act, and so reported by telegraph July 14th, ultimo. A telegram from General Howard, dated July 26th, informs me that he has accepted two hundred volunteers from Washington Territory to accompany Colonel Wheaton's command, which was to have taken a northern route to Missoula, Montana, through the Cœur d'Alene country. From the assurance of General Howard (telegraphed July 21st) "that the troops now en route would be sufficient," and for the reason given in my letter to him (copy enclosed), I have not only not approved of his action of accepting the volunteers, but have asked him to muster them out as soon as the operations for which they were intended terminate. Copies of all communications referred to are herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1877.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Bozeman, Montana:*

Your telegram of fifth (5th) received. Howard, with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, is marching to Missoula via Lolo trail, and is sending Wheaton, with Second (2d) Infantry and a force of cavalry and volunteers, to the same place via the Spokane country and the Cœur d'Alene Mission. These forces left about the thirtieth (30th), but Joseph is reported to have already gone beyond Missoula a week before Howard's double column started. What the subsequent movements will be only matter of conjecture. Besides these two columns, Howard leaves a reserve force under Major Green at Cottonwood Creek, Mount Idaho, and Kamia. Will direct Howard to provide you with an escort from Missoula; will ascertain whether you can come through with wagons, and will telegraph. Please telegraph me where I shall send you my letters. Can you be reached by telegram within the next two (2) weeks? Shall I send you a quartermaster to make arrangements for coming through? Bradley is now disposable, and is a most excellent man and first rate quartermaster.

McDOWELL, *Major-General*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, 38 miles west of Missoula City, August 6, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 8, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Dispatch of the 3d instant just received. Orders referred to will be complied with at once. Colonel Gibbon is near the Indians, with about one hundred and fifty regular troops, and I think we will have enough men as soon as junction is formed both to stop and defeat the Indians, unless the rumor of the Crows breaking out should prove correct. Please telegraph me permission to retain these companies till arrival of Wheaton's column, if the General can possibly spare them that long. I shall not retain them a day for your answer; but as I know that this detaching imperils the whole expedition, it is proper for me to so report.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1877.

General HOWARD,

Dear Lodge, Montana, via Helena:

Your telegram of the sixth (6th), from thirty-eight (38) miles west of Missoula, received. As you say you know your compliance with the orders given you to send back Cushing's and Field's companies will imperil the whole expedition, you are authorized by the division commander to retain them as you desire, but he will require that you hereafter satisfy him that the expedition would be incurring such danger as you represent.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *August 9, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 9, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Sully telegraphs from Lewiston last news from Howard, Wednesday night. Was pushing on fast as obstructions on trail would permit. Must be very near Bitter Root. A few hostiles occasionally seen in country between Clearwater and Salmon rivers. Last courier in fired on several times. No courier will follow Howard except at exorbitant prices.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *August 11, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal., August 12, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Following just received from General Howard, dated Camp Robert Pollock, 90 miles from Missoula, August 5, 6 o'clock a. m., via Walla Walla, 11th:

"Dispatch received from Captain Rawn, near Missoula, through my messengers returning from him, states that he met hostile Indians in Lolo Cañon; had talk with them. Hundred and fifty Bitter Root Volunteers left him after they understood Indians would let them alone in the valley. He then had but his company, twenty-five men. He interviewed Indians; required them to disarm and dismount. They refused; skirmished a little, and passed his flank. They probably will go from present camp, near Corvallis, towards Big Hole Prairie, on Elk City trail. Governor

Potts, with three hundred militia, can, and doubtless will, try to head them off. Captain Rawn left Missoula, August 2d, with three companies, seventy-five men, to attempt delay their march. Gibbon, who was to be at Missoula, 2d, has certainly overtaken him with eighty more. I hope to reach Missoula with my cavalry and artillery in three marches, and believe Indians will be delayed long enough for me to strike them or be defeated before my arrival, as they are reported short of ammunition. Messengers report that they travel considerably with inhabitants of Bitter Root Valley. Lolo trail much obstructed with fallen timber; grazing very scant. Health of troops excellent."

Wood, *Adj. General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
Trail Creek, Big Hole Cañon, M. T., August 10, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., August 13, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Colonel Gibbon, with about two hundred men, attacked the Indians' camp in Big Hole Basin at dawn yesterday. He seems to have had considerable success at first, but the Indians fought him all day. Several men from the battlefield met me here, eighteen miles distant, and they say that there are at least fifty soldiers killed and wounded. Captain Logan and Lieutenant Bradley reported killed and Colonel Gibbon slightly wounded. The distance from Missoula to the battlefield is about one hundred and twenty-five miles. Have pressed every nerve to overtake Gibbon, who had four days the start of me. From Corvallis, Montana, I pushed forward with small escort to-day, making fifty-three miles, leaving my command to follow. I hope to give Gibbon valuable assistance by to-morrow with my cavalry and fifty infantry in wagons.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept. Col.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 12, 1877.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

The following just received from Gibbon's battlefield:

"Reached General Gibbon 10 a. m., to-day. He assailed the Indians at daylight of the 9th, and inflicted great losses upon them. His own casualties: Seven officers, fifty-three men, and ten citizens. General Gibbon is wounded, but not seriously. Supplies not cut off as reported. Gibbon's command is in the best of spirits. Last of the Indians left last night. Shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command is up.

"HOWARD, *Brig Gen., Comdg.*"

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

BEARMOUTH STATION, MONT., August 13, 1877.

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 14, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Will camp near Deer Lodge to-morrow night with C and L Companies, 4th Artillery, en route to San Francisco.

CUSHING, *Captain.*

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, *August 15, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 15, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Am ordered by General Howard to Bannock. Leave this morning on wagons.
CUSHING, *Captain.*

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, *August 16, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 16, 1877.]

KELTON, A. A. G., *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Cushing, with his two companies, passed here yesterday, and is, by orders from me, pushing forward by forced marches on the Corinne road to intercept the Indians who are south of Bannock, with Howard behind them. Howard reached Bannock on the 14th, and is now probably close upon the Indians.

GIBBON, *Colonel 7th Infantry.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1877.

Major GREEN, *via Lewiston, Idaho (to be forwarded with dispatch):*

From the best information we can gather from unofficial sources, the hostiles, after their encounter with and serious loss from Gibbon's command at Big Hole, went towards Bannock City, thence westward to Lemhi, and appear now to be making towards the Snake River country again. This, if true, brings the hostiles nearer your forces than to any now operating. You can probably soon verify this information through your Bannock scouts, some of whom it is supposed were left with you. If found true, and you are not in communication with General Howard, make your dispositions accordingly, and inform Colonel Wheaton without delay.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
*In the Field, Camp Wm. Logan, near Bannock City,
Montana Territory, August 14, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 16, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

The artillery companies were well en route to Corinne before arrival of your dispatch. In case the Indians get past me, the companies may yet be made available before reaching the railroad. Colonel Gibbon has furnished me with fifty (50) infantry to go as far as Bannock City. The Indians left Gibbon in Big Hole Valley eleven (11) hours before my arrival. The hostiles passed Sunday night through Bloody Dick's Cañon, in Horse Prairie Creek Valley, and murdered several citizens, stealing over one hundred (100) horses. They seemed to have delayed in that valley one (1) day, and to-day passed into the Lemhi Valley. Another day's delay will enable me to intercept them in the vicinity of Henry Lake, near Corinne stage road. If I intercept them and force them back to the Salmon country, I can gradually push them toward Green, and surely destroy or capture the greater portion; but if they escape into the buffalo country, beyond me, is it worth while for me to pursue them further

from my department unless General Terry or General Crook will head them off and check their advance? I understand that Governor Potts countermanded his order to volunteers to do this. Gibbon followed them and, by their delay, was able to strike them a blow, but their marches have been longer since the fight—the first one having been thirty (30) miles. Please advise me, that I may not wear out our troops to no purpose. We have made extraordinary marches, and with prompt and energetic cooperation from these eastern departments, may yet stop and destroy this most enterprising band of Indians. Without this cooperation, the result will be, as it has been, doubtful. If Gibbon had had one hundred (100) more men the work would have been complete; surely he might have had from all this Territory three times as many. The Indians have had reinforcements of about twenty (20) lodges from buffalo country. Indians since passing Lolo trail; some citizens in Bitter Root Valley gathered and sold them ammunition. They captured on last battlefield not less than thirty-five hundred (3,500) rounds and fifteen (15) muskets, caliber forty-five (.45). Their wounded are more numerous than they were, and many of them are armed, and most of them give direct or indirect aid in the battles. This is why the band is so effective. I am near Bannock City, and to-morrow pass into the Department of the Platte.

HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1877.

General HOWARD, *via Bannock City, M. T.*:

Your telegram of fourteenth (14th) received. Gibbon telegraphs as follows from Deer Lodge, August sixteenth (16th):

"Cushing, with his two companies, passed here yesterday, and is, by orders from me, pushing forward, by forced marches, on the Corinne road, to intercept the Indians, who are south of Bannock, with Howard behind them. Howard reached Bannock on the fourteenth (14th), and is now probably close upon the Indians."

I am directed by the division commander to authorize you to retain Cushing's command for the present, but he expects you to return them to their stations at the earliest day practicable. If you should rejoin Green, to do so then. As to your future movements, concerning which (in a supposed contingency) you ask instructions, I am further directed to say that the General of the Army has ordered that you pay no attention to boundary lines of the division. You were instructed, in a telegram (through Assistant Adjutant-General Wood) of July sixteenth (16th), to pay no attention to boundary lines in operating against Joseph's band; that you were to follow them up till they are defeated and surrender, or are driven beyond the United States. The General of the Army, July twenty-third (23d), says:

"I want the troops to follow them up, no matter where they go. If these Nez Perces come to Montana, order the troops to follow, regardless of boundary lines. If the Indians can find food, the troops can also, of course."

The division commander thinks you need no further instructions on this subject, and advises you that the United States have no body of troops so near these hostile Indians as those immediately with you; and you, it seems to him, will certainly be expected—by the General of the Army, the War Department, and the country—to use them in carrying on the most active and persistent operations practicable to the very end. You say that with prompt and energetic cooperations from the Eastern departments you may yet destroy these Indians, and without the cooperation the result will be as it has been—doubtful. It is not understood by the division commander, nor is it believed in the country, that you have not had prompt and energetic cooperation. It is, on the contrary, held that Gibbon's aid, from Terry's department (whence only aid could come), was prompt, energetic, and effectual, and as abundant as the state of the Army in that department permitted. The General, in all kindness, asks me to suggest to you to be less dependent on what others, at a distance, may or may not do, and rely more on your own forces and your own plans. Other commanders will, it is not doubted, aid you when they have the aid to give and it is practicable to give it. The Department of the Platte and the Adjutant-General telegraph of the possible movement of Indians to the buffalo country, and cooperation asked in case they get there.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

General Howard telegraphed on the fourteenth (14th) instant, from near Bannock City, that to-day he would enter Department of the Platte in pursuit of hostiles who were near Lake Henry, apparently making eastward for the buffalo country through the National Park. Generals Sheridan and Crook advised.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1877.

General SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ill.:*

General Howard telegraphed on the fourteenth (14th) instant, from near Bannock City, that to-day he would enter the Department of the Platte in pursuit of the hostiles who were near Lake Henry, apparently making eastward for the buffalo country through the National Park. Please have Crook's forces cooperate with Howard. The Indians may take the direction of the very place where General Sherman now is without any force or escort of more than a corporal's guard.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1877.

General CROOK, *Omaha, Neb.:*

General Howard telegraphed on fourteenth (14th) instant, from near Bannock City, that to-day he would enter the Department of the Platte in pursuit of the hostiles who were near Lake Henry, apparently making eastward for the buffalo country through the National Park. Will you not caution your post commanders and have them cooperate with Howard?

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 18, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., August 18, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

I have your telegram of yesterday. General Terry has been directed to cooperate with General Howard and fifty (50) infantry from Colonel Gibbon, and a company of cavalry have reported and are with him. If the Indians go on through the Yellowstone Park we have plenty of troops in the Yellowstone Valley to move south to cooperate with General Howard. General Sherman has been notified.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General,*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1877.

General HOWARD,

Via Pleasant Valley, on Corinne Road (to be forwarded by messenger):

General Sheridan telegraphs that—

"General Terry has been directed to cooperate with General Howard. A company of infantry and one of cavalry are with him. If the Indians go through the Yellowstone Park we have plenty of troops in Yellowstone Valley to move south to cooperate with General Howard."

General Crook telegraphs that everything that can be done by post commanders within your line of operations in his department will be done.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *August 18, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 18, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Div. Pac., San Francisco:*

Are you in communication with General Howard? Have heard from him directly but once, August 9th, since he started on Lolo trail. His command was rationed for twenty days only.

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1877.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Portland, Oregon:

General Howard has not been heard from since August fourteenth (14th). He was then near Bannock City, about one day behind the hostiles, who were reported near Lake Henry, apparently pushing for the buffalo country through the Yellowstone Park.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1877.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department of the Columbia.

SIR: Your Special Field Order No. 33, of July 21, 1877, has just been received, and, in reference thereto, I am directed by the division commander to say to you as follows: That, under the form of employés by the Quartermaster's Department, you have actually organized a company "for the war," of volunteers, with an organization and a pay not known to the laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON, *Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*

Special Field Orders, }
No. 33. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
*In the Field, Camp C. T. Alexander,
Lawyer's Cañon, I. T., July 21, 1877.*

1. The Quartermaster's Department will employ fifty (50) skilled men for sixty (60) days, or during the present Indian war. These men will be paid not to exceed three (3) dollars each per day, and subsistence. (Each man, horse, saddle, and bridle.) Each will also be provided, by the Quartermaster's Department, with an ax and a spade and with a Springfield rifle and ammunition, by the proper department. Fifteen (15) picks will be carried for the company. This company will be denominated the engineer company, to be recruited by Mr. C. Carlton, of Lewiston, I. T., who is hereby appointed superintendent, with the pay of one hundred and fifteen (\$115) dollars per month, and to be called "Lieutenant of the Company." Captain William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the company, and will enter upon the duty as soon as it is organized, holding himself responsible for the arms, ammunition, implements of service, and other public property. The boats, and whatever belongs with them, will be in charge of this company.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the company with the transportation it may need for the purposes indicated in these orders.

2. The verbal instructions given by the department commander to Captain William H. Boyle, 21st Infantry, commanding Fort Lapwai, I. T., on the 15th ultimo, to ration all employes of the Government temporarily at the fort; also to ration and clothe the Indian scouts when organized for service, are hereby confirmed.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

Official:

M. C. WILKINSON,
1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Red Rock Stage Station, Mont., August 16, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 22, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:*

Hostile Indians passed through Stevens's pass to Lemhi Valley, threatened about forty (40) people in stockade, but finally passed up the valley eastward, leaving the people unharmed, they having agreed not to fire upon the Indians. Two (2) companies of volunteers joined me yesterday, but concluded to separate from me and go toward home to-day. Think I shall be able to intercept the Indians, for I am now nearer than they to the pass near Henry Lake, their customary trail. Telegrams will reach me for a few days—Pleasant Valley, Corinne stage road, Idaho.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept. Columbia.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
*In the Field, Camp Callaway,
Camas Meadows, I. T., August 19, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 22, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Have driven the hostile Indians from the Clearwater to the Yellowstone, without regard to the department or division lines. Shall I rest, resupply, and pursue further, or return? I wish the General's instructions or opinion. Will return via Fort Hall and Boise. Will the General permit a change of station of companies in my department where it can be done without increase of expense when I redistribute?

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept. Columbia.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 22, 1877.

General HOWARD,
Pleasant Valley, Corinne Stage Road, Idaho:

Your telegram of sixteenth (16th) from Red Rock stage station and of nineteenth (19th) from Camas Meadows just received. The division commander directs me to say that he has no further instructions to give you; that the orders of the General of the Army and his own directions heretofore communicated to you, and which were reiterated in a telegram of the seventeenth (17th), repeated to you to-day, are reaffirmed. Is Major Cushing's command with you?

KELTON, A. A. G.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1877.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army, Helena, Montana:

The last report from Howard was from Camas Prairie. Joseph had stolen upon his advance, stampeded and run off one hundred of his animals. The cavalry recovered about a third of stock. No cavalry horses lost. Sanford has had a brush with the Indians, losing one bugler killed, Lieutenant Benson and six men wounded. After his victory over Joseph on the Clearwater last month Howard withdrew from pursuing him, and waited from the seventeenth (17th) to the thirty-first (31st) of July for Wheaton to arrive from the Columbia and Green's column from Boise. On the thirty-first (31st) he divided his forces into three bodies, setting out himself by the Lolo trail for Missoula, sending another column (the left), under Wheaton, to go by the Spokane and Cœur d'Alene country also to Missoula; a third column, under Green, which he called the reserve column, to remain on the Clearwater and keep up communication between the right and left. Joseph got by Missoula before this combined movement on that place commenced, and went through the Bitter Root Valley, and Howard has been following after him to little or no effect ever since. His last telegrams seem to indicate him as worn and disposed to seek rest. All your orders have been given him. I telegraphed him on the seventeenth (17th), in answer to his inquiries, that the United States had no troops nearer these hostile Indians than those immediately with him; that you, the War Department, and the country would expect them to be used with the utmost vigor and persistence to the very end; that the other departments had and would cooperate with him wherever it was practicable. I have ordered that either Green, on the Clearwater, or Wheaton should send you a suitable escort to Missoula by the first (1st) September. You can go with wagon by the Cœur d'Alene, but only with packs by the Lolo.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Camp Callaway, Camas Meadows, Idaho, August 20, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 23, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

I arrived at this camp yesterday with cavalry and fifty infantry. Miller, with foot battalion, will join me to-night. My advance camp was approached this morning before daylight by over one hundred (100) hostiles. They succeeded in stampeding and driving off about one hundred (100) animals, of which number about one-third were recaptured by the cavalry, which started in pursuit as soon as they could saddle. Sanford struck the party after a pursuit of six (6) miles, and engaged them with a loss of one bugler killed; one (1) officer (Lieutenant Benson, Seventh Infantry) and six (6) privates wounded. No cavalry horses were lost. I will continue the pursuit *via* Henry Lake to-morrow.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.*

(Telegraphed to Adjutant-General August 23, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, *August 23, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 24, 1877.]

General McDOWELL,
Commanding Division, San Francisco:

General Sherman here; he leaves in the morning for Shaw and Benton, to be back in five days, and then starts for Walla Walla. Howard near Henry Lake in close pursuit of Indians. They are moving east through the Park.

GIBBON, *Col. 7th Infantry.*

VIRGINIA CITY, MONT., *August 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 24, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

To come here for immediate supplies, and to communicate with you as to further work, I left my command at 5 p. m. yesterday, north of Henry Lake, at Lactree Pass, through which the Indians fled before us a few hours before; wish to hear from you in answer to telegrams sent; will remain till evening to-day. Sturgis, with several companies, is reported on Yellowstone, and only a few marches off, approaching the hostiles. If so, they can hardly escape us.

HOWARD, *Comdg. Dept.*

(Above telegraphed to Generals Sherdian and Crook August 24, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONTANA, *August 23, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 24, 1877.]

To General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Am at Helena. Will leave to-morrow for Forts Shaw and Benton. Will surely be at Missoula September 2d, when I expect to meet some one from Walla-Walla. Meantime letters and telegrams sent me here will reach me. Howard and the Nez Percés are about Henry's Lake. No fight yet reported.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, *August 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 25, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Wheaton's command at Spokane Falls. Sherman's escort must come from Green. He has Sumner, Winters, Bernard, Whipple. Sumner and Bernard were on detached service, Elk City. Strength of troops forty-two (42) to fifty-nine (59) men. Can have orders delivered Green Monday. Will one troop cavalry be sufficient?

WOOD, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, *August 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 25, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Dispatches of this date received. Very sorry to be misunderstood. Did not wish to complain of want of cooperation, but to secure in advance that which would make it effectual. My command, with jaded animals and men footsore and many of them shoeless, began to show signs of great discontent, and their officers complained to me officially of inability, which I could not ignore. Assure General McDowell that I have not depended upon others, yet I have been unable thus far to get any force ahead of the hostiles. I stated this that eastern commanders might do what I believe they are now doing; that is, interpose some force on the track of Joseph's advance. Field and Cushing, after the delay named in telegram, are again en route for Corinne via Virginia, Montana. I will, in order to be more independent in my plans, detain them still further, as suggested. The interruption of communication by breaking telegraph wires has prevented my knowing what is now clear. My duty shall be done fully and to the letter without complaint.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1877.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Portland, Oregon.*

Eighty Indian scouts are allowed Department Columbia. If troops under General Howard have not that number, you may enlist enough scouts to make up the complement.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
South of Columbia, in Field, 15 miles south Henry Lake, Idaho, August 20, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 25, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Full dispatches have been sent from day to day, detained by break in telegraph line. Captain Bainbridge brought me fifty Bannock scouts this morning from Fort Hall, authorized by General Sheridan. Hostiles still appear to be running toward the Crow country. Have no word from you concerning continuance of campaign.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept. Col.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1877.

General HOWARD, *Pleasant Valley, Idaho:*

The following has just been received and will be complied with:

"CHICAGO, ILL., August twenty-fifth (25).

"General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

"Thanks for your dispatch of the fourth (4th). The 7th Cavalry is marching up the Yellowstone. Howard should be desired to open communication with it by courier so as to indicate to it where to go to intercept the hostiles.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*"

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, August 13, 1877.

General A. H. TERRY, *St. Paul, Minn.:*

Cooperate with General Howard, even to temporarily placing such troops as you may have to spare under his command, if necessary, and notify him that there are no hostile Sioux for the Nez Percés to join south of the line of Manitoba, and such junction is preposterous.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., August 14, 1877.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Near Big Hole Pass, via Deer Lodge, Mont.:

Everything in this department that can be of service to you and is within your reach is at your disposal. There are no Sioux west of the meridian of Tongue River, except those who have fled to the British Possessions. It is impossible that the Nez

Perces should form a junction with my band of hostile Sioux; but for the purpose of catching any fugitives who may make their way east I have ordered the Mussel Shell and Judith country to be watched.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Comdg.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, August 18, 1877.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department Platte, Omaha, Nebraska:

The lieutenant-general authorizes you to instruct Captain Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, to enlist fifty (50) Shoshone scouts for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days. After enlistment he will send them to report to General Howard.

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 27, 1877.]

Official copies of telegrams respectfully furnished, by direction of the lieutenant-general, for the information of Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., commanding Military Division of the Pacific.

R. C. DRUM, *Asst. Adj. Gen.*

HDQRS. M. D. MO., *Chicago, Aug. 18, 1877.*

[Telegram.]

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 24, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 27, 1877.]

General I. McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

It appears Howard is discouraged in his long pursuit of Joseph. There is no other body of men who can take their places, and I have just telegraphed to Howard to give command to somebody else to follow till the Indians can be headed off by troops from the East, when they can return to their posts by the Pacific Railroad.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONT., *August 29, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 30, 1877.]

General I. McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

Am all ready now and shall start for Missoula to-morrow, reaching there September 2d. Have heard of no one as escort from your side. If you hear nothing more you may take it for granted that I will come *via* Cœur d'Alene Mission and Spokane bridge, without escort, by horses and pack train. If Wheaton has got back to Lewiston you might order him to send some one to meet me on the road, for I find it hard to get reliable intelligence. Howard must be in Yellowstone Park, and Sheridan has three strong detachments to watch on the east of the mountains. I advised Howard to give his command to Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, 7th Infantry, who is familiar with the country, and to overtake me on the road designated.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Telegram.]

DEER LODGE, MONT., *August 31, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. August 31, 1877.]

General I. McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

This is an end of the telegraph. I will surely reach Missoula on the 2d of September, and proceed on the Mullan road; if escort reaches Missoula, all right; if not, it

will meet or overtake me. Nothing from Howard, who must be in Yellowstone Park. Sheridan has three separate commands watching for the exit of the Nez Perces east of the mountains. I feel sure they will be caught, when your men can return by Pacific Railroad or such other route as you may prescribe. I travel in three light wagons, but if the road be impassable I will transfer to packs.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of telegrams sent to Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, directing him to cooperate with General Howard with the view of punishing the Nez Perces Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. Gen., Comdg.*

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., August 13, 1877.

"General A. H. TERRY, *St. Paul, Minn.:*

"Cooperate with General Howard, even to temporarily placing such troops as you may have to spare under his command, if necessary, and notify him that there are no hostile Sioux for the Nez Perces to join south of the line of Manitoba, and such junction is preposterous.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*"

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, August 18, 1877.

"General A. H. TERRY, *St. Paul, Minn.:*

"If the hostile Nez Perces go through the Yellowstone Park they will cross through the passes on Stinking Water, and down that stream to the Big Horn, and I think it would be well to send an express across the country from Bismarck to Colonel Miles to keep his scouts out, and as soon as he finds they cross in the Big Horn country to go for them with such force as he may deem necessary to clean them out completely. I have my doubts now if General Howard can overtake them. I will also send out scouts from Camp Brown to watch movements.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*"

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. August 31, 1877.]

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 23, 1877.*

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement of the 23d ultimo, forwarding copy of correspondence in regard to the disposition to be made of prisoners taken by the troops operating against hostile Indians in Idaho, and conveying the instructions of the Secretary of War relative thereto. I would state in this connection that orders had already been issued from these headquarters, August 15, 1877, to retain the Nez Perces Indians of Joseph's band who were captured by or had surrendered to General Howard's command within the limits of the Department of the Columbia until otherwise ordered by competent authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
*In the Field, Camp near Head of Cañon,
 West of Lower Geyser Basin, W. T., August 29, 1877—8 p. m.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 3, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

General McDowell's dispatch of the 26th received. Have complied with General Sheridan's request; have previously communicated with 7th Cavalry through Fort Ellis. Indians still aim northward, bearing east to avoid my troops. Sent Cushing five days ago with three companies, and more from Ellis if possible, to operate from Crow Agency in advance of hostiles. Hostiles may yet go southeast to escape the different detachments moving towards them. They crossed Yellowstone Sunday last, below the lake. One party of citizens reported massacred in National Park have all come in alive, except one. Mr. Oldham is wounded through the face, but not dangerously so. Called engineer company merely quartermaster's employés—absolutely necessary to clear trail, take care of boats, and build bridges. Will alter forms to comply with letter of law on my return.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept. Col.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, Cal., September 5, 1877.

General HOWARD:

(Commanding officer Fort Ellis, Montana, please forward.)

General Sherman telegraphs that he has sent you two telegrams. Have you received them, and what action, if any, have you taken or do you purpose taking?

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Camp Fitzgerald, Yellowstone River, September 2, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. September 5, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Command reached here last night. Scouts report enemy wandering around between this point and Clarks Fork. Still pushing towards them. Cushing's and Sturgis' commands now in position hoping prevent their escape northward. We have recovered Mr. Cowan, the last of the party reported massacred in National Park; he received three wounds, none fatal.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg.*

[Telegram.]

FORT ELLIS, MONTANA, *September 6, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 7, 1877. Telegraphed to assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Columbia, Portland, September 8, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Howard was on Yellowstone opposite mouth of East Fork yesterday. Hostiles passed Soda Butte mines the day before, and are moving slowly down Clarks Fork. Sturgis, with six companies cavalry, moved up Clarks Fork from the old C. F. Smith road on the 3d. The mines are about twenty miles up the East Fork on the North Fork of that stream.

BENHAM, *Comdg.*

[Telegram.]

FORT ELLIS, MONT. TER., *September 14, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 17, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

In addition to General Howard's telegram, courier says Sturgis had communicated with Howard; Merritt's whereabouts was known; hostiles between Sturgis and Howard; Merritt covering trails leading east and south; Indians believed to be headed off in all directions. There must have been a fight on the 10th or 11th if the Indians did not scatter and abandon everything.

BENHAM, *Comdg.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Clark's Fork of Yellowstone, September 8, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 18, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Hostile Indians are between my command and that of Colonel Sturgis, and one day in advance of me; seems hardly possible that they can escape this time. I move straight upon them to-morrow. Our animals have recuperated on the good grass, and the command is in excellent health.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Clark's Fork, near Bridger's Crossing, Mont., September 12, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 17, 1877. Telegraphed to General Sherman at Walla Walla, W. T., September 19, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

While Colonel Sturgis was scouting towards Stinking Water, the Indians, with my force in close pursuit, passed his right, turning to Clark's Fork after a short detour, and made a double march, avoiding him completely. I have sent Sturgis with Sanford and Otis, with battery, in fastest pursuit, myself following as rapidly as possible with remainder. Indians reported now going straight to Mussel Shell to secure junction with a band of hostile Sioux. But one of five messages sent from me to Colonel Sturgis reached him. We buried yesterday four unknown citizens, probably scouts killed just in advance of us.

HOWARD, *Brigadier-General.*

[Telegram.]

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA, *September 11, 1877.*

[Received at Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. September 18, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Arrived here to-day with supplies for Howard and Sturgis; leave to-morrow for Clark's Fork, about eighty miles, where Sturgis is reported; hear that Howard and Sturgis have joined; also that Indians have gotten away by Stinking Water to Big Horn country. Sturgis informed me, by dispatch dated 8th, that he expected to fight to-day; last advices place Howard on Crandall Creek, running into Clark's Fork, September 8th.

CUSHING, *Capt. Army Detachment.*

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *September 17, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. September 18, 1877. Telegraphed to General Sherman, at Walla Walla, W. T., September 19, 1877.]

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Colonel Sturgis reports to-night that he had an engagement with hostile Nez Percés on the thirteenth (13th). Loss of Indians in killed and wounded severe; also several hundred ponies captured. Loss of troops severe. No particulars given.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*

[Telegram.]

WALLA WALLA, W. T., *September 19, 1877.*

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. September 19, 1877.]

GENERAL McDOWELL,

Comdg. Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

Arrived yesterday; all well; brought wagons through by Cœur d'Alene, only made possible by the labor of the escort; road itself shows much previous labor, but obstructed by timber. All the old Mullen bridges gone; still the route is the only one possible between Montana and this region. Think the military, for some years, should keep it open till emigrants and travelers make it permanent. Received here your two letters and packages, which I will answer as early as possible; will go to Portland Friday, and take a turn up Puget's Sound, aiming to reach San Francisco about October seventh or tenth, by the overland stage from Portland. Have had a long journey, but feel as fresh as when I started from Washington. I suppose that General Howard is on the Yellowstone, near the Crow Agency. When Joseph is disposed of, his troops can easiest reach their ultimate destination by marching to Reno and Fetterman, and thence west by the Pacific Railroad. I will write you by letter my military conclusions, as there is plenty of time.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Camp on Yellowstone, below Clark's Fork, September 15, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal. Sept. 22, 1877.]

KELTON, A. A. G., *Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal.:*

Our advance, consisting of Sturgis' cavalry and a detachment under Sanford; Otis' battery, a company of scouts under my aid-de-camp, Fletcher, by a forced march of 85 miles in two days, overtook hostile Nez Percés on the 13th instant; are having a running fight with them for over twenty miles. Our own loss thus far, three enlisted men killed and nine wounded; loss of the Indians not much in excess. Indian horses are now constantly dropping out, too lame and worn to go further. More than 400 of them have fallen into our hands along the trails, mostly worthless for use. The battle began ten miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clark's Fork, and continues to the lakes, some forty miles from Mussel Shell River. Sturgis, as soon as he discovered that the enemy had passed him at Heart Mountain, made extraordinary and most praiseworthy efforts to overtake and engage him. My plan is to press along the trail with present engaging force under Sturgis, while I move remainder, via Baker's battlefield, to Mussel Shell.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Exp'n.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

In the Field, north of Yellowstone, 12 miles below Clark's Fork, September 16, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. September 22, 1877, and telegraphed same date to Generals Sherman and Sheridan.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco Cal.:

Dispatch, morning of 15th, received yesterday from Sturgis in Mussel Shell Valley, reports our advance close on heels of enemy all day of the 14th; marched thirty-eight miles; five Nez Percés killed and left on the field, indicating many wounded carried along; compelled hostiles to drop over six hundred horses; Sturgis said he intended to go ahead yesterday, and purposed pushing them until they abandoned entire herd or his own horses dropped. Colonel Gilbert, with General Sherman's dispatch which concerns my return, is still far in my rear; heard of the tenor of it last night.

HOWARD,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

*In the Field, Intersection of Carroll Road and
Beaver Creek, Mont., September 26, 1877.*

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. October 2, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal.:

Am about seventy miles from Carroll, on the Missouri. Sturgis being here, I have concluded to order cavalry with Sanford to return before mountain roads are impassable with snow. Shall myself continue to pursue enemy along their trail. Miles is near Missouri River and hurrying to intercept them.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen., U. S. A.*

(Copy sent by telegraph to adjutant-general Department of the Columbia, October 3, 1877, and copy to the chief quartermaster of the division, October 3, 1877.)

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Beaver Creek, Judith Basin, Mont., September 27, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., October 2, 1877.]

Enemy crossed Missouri yesterday near Cow Island, Miles using every exertion to intercept, but Indians will probably reach British Columbia to-night.

HOWARD, *Brig. Gen.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, *October 2, 1877.*

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. October 2, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram received. I have no direct news from General Howard or Colonel Sturgis later than the 16th September. Colonel Gibbon telegraphed that Nez Percés crossed the Missouri at Cow Island on the 23d, and went directly north to British America. I have suggested to General Terry to continue the pursuit until he is certain that Joseph had crossed the line. I am of the belief that he will not join the Sitting Bull outfit, but will keep further west.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. Gen.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, October 8, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C. October 8, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Colonel Miles, with a small command, struck Nez Perces on Snake Creek, eight miles from Milk River, September 30th, and killed seventeen—among the number Looking Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs—and wounded forty, capturing 600 head of stock. Joseph agreed to surrender subsequent to the fight, but broke his word. Miles still has Joseph partially surrounded, and may yet capture him. Colonel Sturgis was not far off and will join Miles. Miles lost heavily; Captain Owen Hale and Lieutenant Joseph W. Biddle, 7th Cavalry, and twenty-one enlisted men killed; Captains Miles Moylan and E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenants G. W. Baird and Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, and thirty-eight enlisted men wounded. Please notify General Sherman, now en route from Oregon.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. General.*

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Miles' Camp, Eagle Creek, Mont., Oct. 5, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., October 10, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Mil. Div. Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Hostile Nez Perces camp under Joseph surrendered to-day at 2.20 p. m.; most of principal men killed, including Looking Glass and Joseph's brother and Too-hool kah soote. Camas Prairie murderers now all dead, killed in action.

HOWARD, *Brigadier-General.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, October 9, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. of Cal., October 10, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL,

San Francisco, Cal.:

I have nothing further from Colonel Miles or General Howard since my last dispatch to you. The following is the conclusion of that dispatch, just received:

"MONTANA—2.20 p. m.

"Wire not working to Helena. The following is the conclusion of your message of the 7th:

"To keep these companies with him another escort was provided. This last escort will now be used to convoy a train of wagons, which will leave in the morning for Snake Creek with supplies. I have assumed the responsibility of notifying Colonel McLeod, the commissioner of Canadian police, of the situation, and of inviting his attention to the importance of preventing Sitting Bull and his followers from crossing the line.

"ALFRED H. TERRY, *Brig. Gen.*"P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieut. Gen.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, October 9, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., October 13, 1877.]

General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Terry:

"Following dispatch is just received:

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE,

"Camp on Eagle Creek, M. T., October 5, 1877.

"General A. H. TERRY, *Comdg. Dept. of Dakota.*

"DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three (3) days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, surrendered

at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the 2d Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th instant. Can not supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

"I remain, General, yours, very truly,

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Colonel, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Comdg."

"As soon as the companies of the 2d Cavalry of which General Miles speaks arrive here, the commission will start for Fort Walsh.

"ALFRED H. TERRY, Brig. Gen."
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

[Telegram.]

EAGLE CREEK, NORTH OF BEAR-PAW MOUNTAIN,
October 4, 1877.

[Received Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., October 17, 1877.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Reached Colonel Miles' battle ground this evening. After receipt of my dispatch of evening, crossing Yellowstone at Clarks Fork, Miles moved at once to mouth of Mussel Shell. Hearing that the Indians had crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, he moved at once northwesterly to this neighborhood, surprised them in camp, captured the most of their remaining herd, and after a very sharp conflict holds the most of them surrounded and dismounted. They fight with desperation. Looking Glass is killed and Joseph's brother and many others. Captain Hale, 7th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Biddle and twenty-one enlisted men killed and about forty wounded, including four officers, viz, Captains Godfrey and Moylan, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenants Baird and Romeyn, 5th Infantry. Colonel Miles keeps bright his well-earned record. This successful march, to intercept, of three hundred miles could not be excelled in quickness of conception and promptitude of execution.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen. Comdg. Exp.

[Telegram.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, near Little Rockies, Mont., October 8, 1877.

[Received at Hdqrs. M. D. P. and D. C., October 17, 1877.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Myself, with small escort, arrived at Miles' camp, evening October 4th; firing going on on battlefield; neighboring country and mountains covered with snow; next morning communicated with Joseph by my two Nez Percés Indians and interpreter. Joseph, at 2.20 p. m., October 5th, agreed to surrender; organized his people, and led by him they began to come in and deliver up their arms about 4 p. m.; continued till long after dark. Joseph and Hush-hush-kute came in. White bird during surrender crept through the lines under cover of darkness, and escaped with family, three members of which are badly wounded; every means taken for his recapture; Joseph's brother Illicut, Looking Glass, Two heel and Heel sote killed (also warriors) either in battle or as fugitives to other tribes; between forty and fifty wounded; Camas Prairie murderers now all killed in action; number of surrendered men, women, and children between three hundred and four hundred; thirty warriors, some twenty of them wounded, with two hundred ponies reported, by a Red River French half-breed, to have crossed the boundary. About 700 ponies captured in this action, majority in miserable condition, lame and poor. I directed Colonel Miles to take the prisoners to Tongue River and retain them till spring, then, by ponies, send them under guard to Department of Columbia, unless otherwise ordered. Miles is returning to his post as fast as he can with prisoners. Troops for your division by boats down the Missouri. Sturgis ordered to report to Miles. Our casualties—twenty-five killed, including two officers; forty-two wounded, including four officers.

HOWARD, Brigadier-General.

Official copies:

JOHN H. COSTER,
Capt. and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
San Francisco, October 17, 1877.

General Howard to General Sheridan.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, Steamer Benton, Missouri River, Oct. 19, 1877.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division of the Missouri:

It is due you, as commander of this military division, to know the facts that I have already telegraphed to General McDowell from the battlefield concerning the final operations and surrender of the hostile Nez Perces. First, on the 11th of September I assumed command of Sturgis' troops after I had passed him at Clark's Fork, and he operated in conjunction with my force proper till the close. The advance, Sturgis immediately commanding, then made a forced march of eighty-five miles in two days, struck the hostiles, captured quite a number of their ponies, killed and wounded several warriors, and drove the band beyond the Mussel Shell. The 12th of September I sent from Clark's Fork a dispatch to Colonel Miles, showing him that the Indians were making for the Mussel Shell country by exceedingly long marches and urging unusual activity, and earnestly requesting him "to make every effort in his power to prevent the escape of this hostile band." Colonel Miles received the despatch at Tongue River on the evening of the 16th, and promptly moved his command—two battalions of 2d and 7th Cavalry, and one, his own mounted infantry—on the 17th, to the mouth of Mussel Shell.

Meanwhile, as he requested nine days to get into position, I "slowed" my march to about 15 miles per day, knowing that the hostiles watching me would do the same. They slackened their pace after crossing the Missouri at Cow Island.

As soon as Miles found that they were beyond the Missouri he crossed where he was and made forced marches diagonally across our front to the north of Bear-Paw Mountains and struck the Indians about 7 o'clock a. m. of the 30th ultimo. They were encamped near a creek bottom, in a strong natural position, but their numerous ponies (now nearly worn out) were scattered over the open country, grazing. Miles charged the camp and herd simultaneously. A desperate fight occurred, in which two officers and twenty-five men were killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The ponies were nearly all captured—some seven hundred; but the Indians, hemmed in by Miles' pickets, held out until my arrival (firing was then still going on), the evening of the 4th. I had with me two friendly Nez Perces and an interpreter. The two Nez Perces were sent the next morning into the hostile camp. Through them the surrender was arranged. A few Indians, including White Bird, crept out through the lines during the night. A portion of my artillery and infantry and Sturgis' cavalry were brought up within twenty-five miles of the battlefield; but as the Sioux under Sitting Bull continued quiet, I deemed it best, on account of the difficulty of supplying the command, to return the foot troops to the Missouri. Sturgis' cavalry was ordered to report to Colonel Miles, and moved in conjunction with him back to the mouth of the Mussel Shell. I embarked my troops on the steamer Benton. On account of Sitting Bull's proximity I delayed their departure from the 10th to the 13th instant, till Miles, burdened with the wounded and the Indian prisoners, three hundred and seventy-five in number, had reached the Missouri. Colonel Sturgis and his regiment deserve special credit for energetic, persistent, and successful work. Colonel Miles and his command have and deserve the great honor of the final battle and surrender, while appreciation and gratitude are due our officers and men who engaged the hostiles with success in Idaho, have cheerfully made forced marches for 1,600 miles, were part of the last operating force north of the Missouri, and were represented by their commander at the surrender.

I directed Colonel Miles to keep the prisoners till next spring, it being too late to send them to Idaho by direct routes this fall and too costly by steamer and rail. Can I meet you in Chicago the 24th inst.?

O. O. HOWARD, *Comdg. Dept.*

General Miles' congratulatory order.

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE,
No. 3. } *In the Field, Camp near Bear Paw Mountains, M. T., October 7, 1877.*

The commanding officer takes great pleasure in expressing to his command his thanks and congratulations for the recent exhibition they have given of the highest degree of endurance under hardship and unyielding fortitude in battle. The secret forced marches that enabled you to surprise the enemy when in fancied security; the resistless charge that at once shut them in the fastnesses of their camp, and the courageous fight, with death and maiming thick about you, are all your own.

In the entire success that has attended your efforts, the complete capture of the hostile camp and animals, and the surrender of the Chief Joseph and his followers, the entire country will share, with gratitude to you who have accomplished so much.

It is an added source of congratulation that General O. O. Howard, who has so persistently waged a war against these hostile Nez Percés and driven them from the slope of the Pacific into this remote country, was present to witness the completion of his arduous and thankless undertaking.

By command of Colonel N. A. Miles:

T. W. BAIRD,
1st Lieut., 5th Inf., Adjt. and A. A. A. G.

AGREEMENT WITH THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS.

ARTICLE X.

Representation having been made by the Indians in council that several members of the Nez Perce tribe, to the number of about fifty, as per list hereto attached, served the United States under General O. O. Howard, in the late war with Joseph's band of said tribe, as scouts, couriers, and messengers, and that they have received no pay therefor; it is agreed that the United States, through its properly constituted authority, will carefully examine each of the cases herewith presented, and make such remuneration to each of said claimants as shall upon such examination be found to be due, not exceeding the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day each, for the time actually engaged in such service; it being understood and agreed that the time of service of said claimants in no case exceeded sixty (60) days. And it also having been made to appear that Abraham Brooks, a member of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, was engaged in the service of the United States in the late war with Joseph's band of Nez Percés, and it also appearing that the said Abraham Brooks was wounded in said service, and that by reason thereof he is now in failing health, and has been for several years; that he is now nearly blind in consequence thereof; it is agreed that an investigation of all the facts in the case shall be made by the proper authorities of the United States, as early as practicable, and that if found substantially as herein represented, or if found worthy under the law in such cases, provided, he shall be allowed and paid by the United States a pension adequate to the service and disability.

List of scouts, couriers, and messengers referred to in article ten of the Nez Perce agreement.

Young Timothy.	Sam Lott.	James Slickpoo.
John Levi.	Benjamin Pahat Ko Koh.	Peter Slickpoo.
Daniel.	Johnnie Allen.	Paul Slickpoo.
Moses Stimilh.	Phillip Yum to lote.	Ha hats Ilp ilp Red Bear.
Sam She kamtssets kun in.	Jonah Hayes.	Sam Lawyer (Atpips.)
Its ka hap, Dick.	Wish tash kat.	James Too ye hin.
Jacob She wa sat.	Abraham Wa tsin ma.	Amos wap she lai.
Charlie Tliti kim.	Henry Yum ush na kown.	Young Noah (Bre dell.)
Nesqually John.	Frank Hush ush.	Thomas Pai ush Hush ush-
Titus Elu e nikt.	Joe Rabusco.	in.
John Reuben.	Yu wish a kaikt.	Kai wee push Simon.
Abraham Brooks.	Matthew Sot tokas.	Its ke a (Levi).
Noah Peep hom kan.	Ish ka Tssets kun tssets kun	Sakiah wit (Left Hand).
Levi (Old).	in.	Capt. John.
Paul Kal la.	Luke Billy Pa ka yat we	Luke Um ush na kown.
James Connor.	kin.	Me op kow it (Babe).
Paul Hot hosh.	Ta ma lu shim likt.	Asa Wilson.
John Cut Nose.	Michael Trap tash tssets-	Johnny Leonard.
Fred Lott.	kun in.	Kentuck.

TESTIMONY OF CLAIMS ARISING UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE AGREEMENT OF MAY 1, 1893, WITH THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS, RATIFIED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1894 (28 STATS., 326, 331, 332), BY WHICH IT WAS AGREED THAT THE SCOUTS, ETC., SHOULD BE PAID AT A RATE NOT EXCEEDING \$2.50 PER DAY, FOR NOT EXCEEDING SIXTY DAYS.

NEZ PERCES AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, December 13, 1899.

The following proceedings were commenced on this day in the matter of fifty-three scouts, couriers, and messengers' claims against the United States at Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, after having duly announced that the agent would commence taking such testimony upon said date, said announcement being widely circulated and letters sent to various parties of the reservation several weeks beforehand. In the absence of the regular interpreter at Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, to James Grant, captain of police, was administered the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will well and truly translate from Indian into English and English into Indian in the proceedings now pending to the best of your ability, so help you God?"

In the following proceedings the following oath was administered to each and every person testifying, to wit:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will well and truly answer such questions as may be put to you wherein fifty-three scouts, couriers, and messengers are endeavoring to establish their claim against the United States, and tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

EMMA IP NOT KINE duly sworn:

I understand the nature of an oath.

My name is Emma Ip not kine.

I do not know my age.

I was living at Kamiah when the war broke out.

Me op kow it (Babe) was my husband, and he went with General Howard.

Ques. Do you know who asked your husband to join General Howard?

Ans. James Reuben was the interpreter in getting my husband to join General Howard.

Ques. What time of the year was it that your husband went away to join General Howard?

Ans. Some time during the middle of May.

Ques. How long was your husband gone with General Howard?

Ans. After Joseph's band was captured, my husband stayed with some other tribe and came home next summer.

Ques. Did your husband get any pay for his services?

Ans. No.

Ques. After your husband came back, did you live with him till he died?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Do you know where your husband joined General Howard?

Ans. I do not know.

Ques. Do you know whether your husband ever demanded any money from the Government for his work?

Ans. I do not know.

Ques. Did he expect to get pay for this work when he went out to do this work?

Ans. Yes, he expected to get pay.

Ques. Did he ever tell you how much pay he expected to get?

Ans. He told me that they had promised to pay (at a good price) for his services.

Ques. Did your husband leave any children?

Ans. One, named Martha Pe lutes.

Ques. Was your husband known by any other name than Me op kow it?

Ans. No.

Ques. Was your daughter stolen during the Nez Perce war?

Ans. When Joseph was captured my husband, with Captain John, went on to the Sioux tribe to get my daughter and John's daughter and recovered them, and afterwards they were attacked by whites and my husband and daughter were separated until the next following summer.

Ques. Do you know that ponies were loaned by the United States to hunt your daughter with?

Ans. He did not return with any other horses other than his own ponies.

Ques. Was your husband wounded during the Nez Perce war?

Ans. He was shot through his right hand.

CHARLIE TLITL KIM being duly sworn:

Ques. Do you know the nature of an oath?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. What is your name?

Ans. Charlie Tlitl kim.

Ques. How old are you?

Ans. I do not know.

Ques. Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Ans. Alpowa, Wash.

Ques. Did you serve as a scout, courier, or messenger in that war?

Ans. I went as a scout with the soldiers.

Ques. Who asked you to go as a scout?

Ans. The Indian agent at this place sent word that the Government wanted scouts and I came here for that purpose, and I was sent up to Fort Lapwai. There they cut my hair off and gave me a uniform and gun.

Ques. Did you ever return the uniform and the gun when you quit?

Ans. Red Bear, Sam Lawyer, and myself were captured by the Joseph's band on the Weippe prairie, and they took from us our guns and coats, saddle horses and saddles.

Ques. Did they come back to General Howard?

Ans. In an engagement with the hostiles and the advance guards of the Indian scouts we all three escaped and returned to General Howard's command.

Ques. How long did you serve as a scout?

Ans. About sixty or seventy days.

Ques. What time of the year did you join General Howard, and where was General Howard?

Ans. About the middle of May, at Fort Lapwai.

Ques. Where was Howard when you left the command?

Ans. Howard came down to Fort Lapwai to send some Indians to Vancouver, and I came along and left the service at Fort Lapwai.

Ques. Did they give you another gun and uniform after the others were taken away from you?

Ans. No; they never gave me another gun after I was captured where the first one was taken away from me.

Ques. Did you ever get any pay for your services?

Ans. No.

Ques. Were you promised pay for your work, and how much?

Ans. Yes; they said about the same price that the soldiers were getting for scouts, at \$3 per day.

Ques. Where did you go with Howard during the campaign?

Ans. Five of us went out first on a scout trip over toward Salmon River, and when we returned they sent me with Philip Yumto lote to carry a message to General Howard at the time they were fighting at Cottonwood. I went with Daniel Types, Moses S ti milh, Peter Slickpoo, Luke Billy, and Michael Trap tash tsets kunin; went from Fort Lapwai to General Howard at Mount Idaho and stayed till I came back here.

Ques. What Indians became scouts at the same time that you did?

Ans. There were about 53 joined; at least there was that many when we went to Mount Idaho.

Ques. How many joined on the day you did?

Ans. About 10 or 15 when I did.

The list of 53 names was then read to him (the deponent), asking him to designate who, of his own personal knowledge, served as scouts.

Ans. Henry Yum ush na kown, Frank Hus ush kap sis, Matthew Sot toks, Me op kow it, Paul Slickpoo, Benjamin Pa kat ko koh, Ha hats ilp ilp, Ta ma lu shimlikt, James Conner, Sam Lawyer, Nesqually John, Paul Kalla, John Levi (killed at Weippe), James Reuben (wounded at Weippe), Abraham Brooks (wounded at Weippe). Captain John served as long as I did; I do not remember any more that served as long as I did. I remember others served as scouts, but I do not know about how long; and I remember Jonah Hayes and Wish tash kat were scouts just two days.

ELIZABETH TYPES (wife of Daniel Types) duly sworn:

Ques. Do you know the nature of an oath?

Ans. Yes.

Name, Elizabeth Types. I do not know my age.

Ques. Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Ans. In Alpowa, Wash.

I am the wife of Daniel Types.

Ques. Was Daniel Types a scout, courier, or messenger?

Ans. He was a scout.

Ques. What time of year did he become a soldier?

Ans. Some time before July, 1877.

Ques. How long was he a scout?

Ans. Until the Indians left the Weippe and had gone over the mountains.

Ques. How many days was he away from you as a scout?

Ans. About sixty or seventy days.

Ques. Did he ever get any pay as a scout?

Ans. No.

Ques. Did he ever wear soldiers' clothes?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Did the Government furnish him a gun?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Did Daniel Types ever say how much pay he expected for his work?

Ans. He told me that he would be paid for it, but I do not remember how much.

Ques. Did you live with Daniel Types until he died?

Ans. Yes; he died about two years ago.

Ques. Did Daniel Types leave any children?

Ans. No.

PETER SLICKPOO duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

My name is Peter Slickpoo.

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

At the Mission Creek, on the reservation.

Were you a scout in the war of 1877?

I was a scout at that time.

How did you come to be a scout?

My father told me that I was wanted for a scout.

About what time of the year did you become a scout?

Last of June; I went up to Cottonwood on my trip.

Did they give you a gun when you enlisted?

Yes; and cut my hair off and gave me a uniform.

Do you know the name of the officer who commanded you?

I was under Colonel Perry.

Were all the scouts under Colonel Perry?

No; under different officers.

How many Indians became scouts at the same time that you did?

Ten.

Can you name them?

Luke Billy Pa kat yat we kin, Ta ma lu shim likt, myself, Michael Trap tash tsats, Ha hats ilp ilp, Sai kiak wit (Left Hand), Titus Elu e nikt, Moses Stimilh, Daniel (Types), Johnny Leonard (or Johnny Cox). I can not think of any more.

How long did you serve as a scout?

I was told by the officers that I was in the service as long as the war lasted.

Did you go across the mountains with Howard's command?

No.

What Indians went over the mountains as scouts with General Howard?

I do not know.

What Indians of your own knowledge served sixty days as scouts?

Myself and all of the Indians that enlisted when I did served about that time

Where did you leave General Howard?

At Kamiah.

When did you give up your gun and suit of clothes?

When Joseph was captured we quit and gave up our guns and uniforms.

Where?

At Fort Lapwai.

Did any Indians receive any pay when they gave up their guns?

No.

Did the officers at that time promise you any pay?

No; only when I enlisted.

Did you ask them for pay then?

No.

Did any of the Indians ask for pay then?

Afterwards they asked for pay.

What day of the month did you give up your gun?

I do not know; I only quit when I was told that the war was over.

Did you stay at Kamiah or at Lapwai when out in the field?

Colonel Perry told us to go to Fort Lapwai and wait for further orders.

Were you one of the first that enlisted?

Yes.

How much pay per day did the officers promise you?

Two and a half dollars a day.

Did you ever get any pay for your services?

No.

The following Indians I did not see in the service; all the others named I know served of the 53: Sam she kam tsets kim in, John Reuben, Noah Peep hom kan, Sam Lott, Fred Lott, Johnny Allen, Jonah Hayes, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown, Frank hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tsets kum tsets kum in, Sam Lawyer, Kai wer push Simon, Its ke a (Levi), Luke Um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Kentuck.

If these men had been scouts would you have known it?

I think I would.

JONAH HAYES being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

I know the nature of an oath.

What is your name?

Jonah Hayes.

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

On Lapwai Creek, at the mouth of Sweetwater.

Did you ever serve as a scout during that war?

Yes; three days as a messenger and worked altogether eight weeks at the command of the soldiers.

Were you given a uniform and gun?

Yes. I was a subchief at that time.

Where did you go in those three days?

I went to White Bird, where the fight was.

Who sent you?

I was sent by General Howard, who was at that time at Fort Lapwai.

I took a letter afterwards to the soldiers at Mount Idaho.

Did you get any pay for what you did?

No, sir.

Did you ask for pay?

No.

Did you expect pay for it?

Yes. They paid me for use of horses got of me and promised to pay for my services as a scout when they paid the others.

Did anyone go with you during those trips (three days)?

Yes; Abraham Brooks, Frank Hus ush, Henry Yum na kown, Amos Wapshe li, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Yu wish a kaikt, Its ke a (Levi), Joe Rabusco (as interpreter) without uniform on.

Did they all have uniforms on?

Except Joe Rabusco. All but three had uniforms, to wit, Joe Rabusco, Abraham Wa tsin ma, and Joe Albert, who were not scouts.

What did you do during the eight weeks?

I was out on picket duty nights and parts of the days, watching for approach of hostiles, and lost a great deal of sleep. I was also on duty around the agency.

Were there many Indians on duty at Fort Lapwai?

I remember Paul Hot hosh, Kai wee push (Simon), Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma; that is all I remember.

Did you take an oath of enlistment when you were enlisted?

We were all stood up and some kind of an oath was administered.

How many Indians were enlisted at the same time that you were?

I enlisted when the soldiers started for White Bird. There were ten of us that enlisted, then one by the name of Abraham Wa tsin ma joined us at Cottonwood, making eleven.

MOSES STIMILH, being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Moses Stimilh.

What is your age?

I don't know.

Where were you living at the time the Nez Perce war broke out?

Alpowa, Wash.

Did you enlist as a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Whereabouts?

Here at this agency.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The agent sent word for me to come here.

What time of the year was this?

About the middle of May, sometime.

What time did you commence as a scout?

I do not know how many days I stayed at the agency before I commenced as a scout. They cut my hair off and gave me a gun and uniform at Fort Lapwai.

How many joined the soldiers at the same time that you did?

There were 10 of us joined from Alpowa.

Was that all that joined at that time?

Yes.

Name all the Indians that joined at the same time that you did.

Young Timothy, Charlie Tlilt kim, Sam She kam tssets kum in, John Levi, Daniel (Types), Nesqually John, Titus Elu enikt, Paul Kalla, Its ka hap Dick, Jacob She wa shat. These are all that I remember of enlisting at the time that I did, but afterwards, when I arrived at Mount Idaho, I found a lot of other Indians there with guns and uniforms on.

Name all of the Indians that you remember of seeing at Mount Idaho, or at any other time during the Nez Perce war, with uniforms on, and guns.

Abraham Brooks, Noah Peep hom kam, Paul Kalla, James Conner, Paul Hot hosh, John Cut nose, Fred Lott, Benjamin Pa kat ko koh, Philip Yum to lote, Yu wish a kaikt, Luke Billy Pa ka yat we kin, Ta ma lu shim likt, Michael trap tash shets kunin, Peter Slickpoo, Paul Slickpoo, Ha hats ilp ilp, Sam Lawyer (Atpips), Amos Wap she li, Sakiak wit (left hand), Captain John. Johnny Leonard was our interpreter.

But I did not see any of these: John Reuben, Old Levi, Sam Lott, Johnnie Allen, Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown, Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Matthew Sot toks, Ish ka tssets kum tssets kum, James Slickpoo, James Too ye hin, Young Noah (Bredell), Thomas Pai ush Hush ush in, Kai wee push (Simon), Its ke a (Levi), Luke Um ush na kown, Me op kow it, Asa Wilson, Kentuck.

Where did you get your gun and uniform?

At Fort Lapwai.

When?

When I came back to Fort Lapwai Howard and the soldiers had gone across the mountains. I stayed around the fort until word came that Joseph was captured, and then I gave up my gun and uniform.

Do you know the names of any Indian scouts that were across the mountains with Howard?

Yes; Capttain John, Me op kow it, also known as George; that is all.

About how many Indians gave up their guns about the time that you did?

About 12 of them.

Did you see Jonah Hayes about the fort when you were there?

No, I did not see him.

How long was it from the time you got your uniform and gun until you gave it up?

I think about sixty days.

Did you ever get any pay for your work?

No, sir.

How much were you promised per day when you enlisted?

Two and a half per day.

Do you know whether any one of the Indians ever got any pay?

Nobody got any that I know of.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes; my own horse and I did not get pay for it.

Did the Government feed you all the time that you were a scout?

Yes; some of the Indians got pay for the use of their horses, but I did not.
 Were you in any of the engagements?
 No; I was held in reserve at the Cottonwood fight, as I was also in the Clearwater fight. I carried John Levi off of the battlefield when he was killed at Weippe.
 How many Indian scouts were there in the Weippe engagement?
 About 20.
 Have you any discharge papers?
 No.

JOHN CUT NOSE being duly sworn:
 Do you know the nature of an oath?
 Yes.
 What is your name?
 John Cut Nose.
 What is your age?
 I don't know.
 Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?
 Close to this agency.
 Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?
 When the soldiers had their fight at White Bird the agent at this agency told me to go on watch at this agency.
 Did you have a gun and uniform?
 Yes; I went up to Fort Lapwai and they cut my hair off and gave me a gun and uniform and then I came back to this agency.
 How long did you stay around the agency after you became a scout?
 Two weeks.
 Then where did you go?
 I left here with the Fourth Cavalry and went to the South Fork of the Clearwater.
 How many Indian scouts went with you?
 Abraham Brooks, Amos Wap she li, Yu wish a kaikt, Titus Elu e nikt, Paul Hot hosh, Nesqually John, Paul Kalla, John Levi (killed at Weippe), Benjamin Pa kat ko koh, Young Noad (Bredell). That is all I remember.
 Did these men all have uniforms and guns?
 Yes; and James Reuben was our captain. I was told that James Reuben went to Vancouver and got his pay as a captain of scouts, and afterwards he told me he got his pay and that I would get mine when my name was sent in.
 Did you ever get any pay for your services?
 No; the soldiers paid me for the use of my horses.
 Do you remember how much?
 Yes; \$70 for extra horses—a good many head.
 How long did you use your horse?
 About six weeks, but I did not get pay for the horse that I rode.
 How long were you a scout altogether?
 A long time with Colonel Watkins (Indian inspector), and out in the field with the command, and served until Joseph was captured, when I gave up my uniform and gun—about two and a half or three months.
 The names of 53 scouts whose claims are pending were read to deponent and he said:
 I do not remember seeing the following men in the service: John Reuben, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnnie Allen, Jonah Hayes (only on one trip of about three days), Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tssets kum tssets kum in, James Slickpoo, Kai wee push (Simon), Luke um ush wa kown (he was scout in 1878 and killed), Kentuck.
 How much were you promised for your services?
 General Howard, through James Reuben, told me I was to get \$2.50 per day.
 Who were you under?
 Colonel Watkins part of the time.
 What fights or engagements were you in?
 White Bird first, and then again near there, and then in the Cottonwood fight, then near where the town of Denver is, then on the South Fork, and then the last one at the Weippe.
 Were you captured at Weippe?
 No; three of our company were.
 Who were they?
 Ha hats ilp ilp, Sam Lawyer, and Charlie Tlitl kim. They were about three miles ahead of us when captured, and were held about three hours. Six of us in the advance run upon Joseph's band. James Reuben, John Levi, Abraham Brooks,

Captain John, Benjamin Pah ot ko koh, and Ta me lu shim likt were the men. They had a fight with Joseph's band. Levi was killed and James Reuben and Abraham Brooks were wounded. Then the other scouts came up and drove the hostiles back, and the Indian scouts escaped.

After you came back to Fort Lapwai how long did you think it was before you heard of Joseph's surrender and gave up your gun?

It is too long ago to remember.

THOMAS PAI USH HUSH USH IN being duly sworn.

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes; I do.

What is your name?

Thomas Pai ush hush ush in.

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you when the war broke out?

Up to Sweetwater, just above the Fort Lapwai.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

No.

Did you work for the Government during the Nez Perce war?

I watched around the fort for the soldiers.

Did you have a uniform and gun?

No.

Did you ever leave the Fort Lapwai and go with the soldiers to any place?

Yes; I went carrying messages.

Where did you go to?

The agent gave me a letter to the commander at the fort, telling me that they would want my services at the fort to carry messages. I with Sam Lawyer took a message from Fort Lapwai to a command at Cottonwood. I saw the hostiles retreating after the Cottonwood fight over to the Clearwater. We had to circle around to avoid them. I was very much frightened. I saw dead horses and four white men killed, and I run my horse from 5 o'clock p. m. on—so did Sam Lawyer—and arrived at Cottonwood just before dark. White men met us and took the message. We were afraid, because we had no uniforms on. I saw many Indian scouts with the soldiers. I asked for a message to return with, but the commander had none to send, for he said is too dangerous.

How long did you stay at Cottonwood?

I started back that same night, after insisting upon going back the same night. The commanding officer gave me a message for the Indian agent. The soldiers escorted Sam Lawyer and myself a short distance. I was gone two days and all one night.

Did you ever get any pay for this work?

No, sir.

Did the soldiers promise you any pay?

I don't know whether they did or not. Sam Lawyer was a messenger many times, but this was the only work that I did.

ABRAHAM BROOKS being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Abraham Brooks.

What is your age?

Fifty-six years.

Where were you when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Near this agency.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes; I was a scout.

Who asked you to become a scout?

John Montieth, United States Indian agent. I did not come at first call, because I was sick. Nor at the second call. Upon the third call I came to the agency.

Did you go to Fort Lapwai to join the soldiers?

I went up with the soldiers to Whitebird before I had a uniform. Jonah Hayes went along, and when I started and got above the fort at Jonah Hayes's place I saw Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Yu wish a kaikt, Frank Hus ush, Joseph Albert, Joe Rabusco (interpreter), Amos Wap she li. These went along with us to confer with the hostiles, to attempt to stop them from fighting. We rode all night to Cottonwood, which was deserted. We camped near Grangeville, where we met Colonel

Chapman and 20 white soldiers. We went with 100 white men and 10 Indians to see Joseph's Band about one-half mile down Whitebird Canyon. We met Joseph's Band, who commenced shooting just as soon as Colonel Chapman opened fire upon them. We, the Indians, had no guns and could not take part. Some of the Indians after this fight went to Mount Idaho and some came back to Lapwai.

What did you do then?

In a short time I had my hair cut and was given a gun and a uniform.

At about what time of a year did you get a gun?

I don't know; after the Whitebird fight I carried a message to Kamiah to Miss McBeth before I got my gun and uniform.

When you got your uniform and gun where did you go?

Went toward Camas Prairie to Mount Idaho.

Where was Howard's command then?

They were on the South Fork.

Where did you then go?

I went to Howard.

Did you get there after the fight on the South Fork?

No; they were fighting then.

Did you take any part in that fight?

Only a little. I joined Howard then. After the Clearwater fight I went with the command over to Weippe. On our way over we stopped at Kamiah and tried to make peace with the hostiles, but could not. We captured some there and they were sent to Vancouver, and then we followed the hostiles on to Weippe.

Were there any scouts captured at Weippe?

Yes; three men was sent out ahead to scout, to wit: Ha hats ilp ilp, Sam Lawyer, Charlie Tlitl kim, and they were captured.

What happened then?

Then several of us, James Reuben, Paul Kalla, Captain John, Benjamin Pahat ko koh, Ta ma lu shim likt, John Levi, and myself, went ahead; behind was the soldiers and other Indian scouts; then we ran onto the hostiles in the timber; suddenly we were fired upon; we returned the fire while our horses were rearing; John Levi was killed instantly; James Reuben was shot through the hand, and I was shot through the left shoulder; during this firing the three captured scouts escaped after being stripped; I fell to the ground and crawled into the brush; the soldiers and the scouts came up and carried me away, and I lost my horse, which was captured at Clearwater, and my own saddle; they brought me to Lapwai Agency in a canoe; I left my gun and hat where I fell.

When did you give up your uniform?

It was all bloody and not worth returning.

How long were you in bed?

I think a week and a half.

How long was it between the time that you commenced work for the Government until you were well enough to get to work for yourself again?

I think about six weeks.

Did the Government promise you pay?

Yes; we were all promised pay.

How much per day?

I do not know.

Did you ever receive any pay for your work?

No; I received pay for my horses, but not for my work.

Do you receive a pension for the wound received?

Yes.

How much?

Eighteen dollars per quarter. I think it should be more, for my sight is very poor.

Of the 53 names submitted to the deponent I do not remember seeing John Reuben, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnnie Allen, James Slickpool, James Tooye hin, Kai wee push Simon, Its ke a levi, Sakiak wit, Luke Um ush na kown (next year a scout), Johnny Leonard. Balance of the list were scouts, so testifies deponent.

As scouts I think the following served only on one trip to Whitebird and back (three days); if they served longer I do not know it. Jonah Hayes, Abraham Watsin ma, Henry yum ush na kown, Frank hus ush, Joe Rabusco.

What Indians went over the mountains with General Howard?

I do not know, as I was in bed at that time.

SAM. LAWYER being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Sam. Lawyer.

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

I was at Camas Prairie.

Did you serve as a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes; I came here to the agency; was appointed as a scout.

About what time of the year were you appointed as scout?

About the middle of May some time.

Were you appointed at the fort up here?

They wanted to give me a uniform and a gun and I refused it, so they let me go along without either.

Who did you go with?

They ordered me to go to Cottonwood with a message and gave me permission to choose a companion.

Did you choose anyone?

I took Thomas Pai ush hush ush in to Cottonwood, and got there in the evening and delivered the message. On the way we saw Joseph's band retreating after an engagement with the whites. I saw eleven soldiers dead and a gray horse.

Did you return with a message?

Yes; that same night I brought a message from Colonel Perry to the Indian agent and arrived here in the morning.

Did Thomas Pai ush hush ush in come with you?

Yes.

Did Thomas Pai ush hush ush in go with you again or serve any more?

No.

When did you go again?

The next day I was sent back to learn which way the soldiers were going with the other men.

Who were the other men?

Joseph Albert, Charlie Tlilt kim, and Captain John. We overtook the soldiers the other side of the Cottonwood and went along with the soldiers to the Clearwater, where I stayed until after the fight and then was sent back to the agency with a message, and Luke Billy and Peter Slickpoo came as an escort. They had uniforms on.

Then what did you do?

Next day I took a message to Grangeville.

Who went with you?

The same men; and I was told by the agent to take another man, and I took Captain John, who did not have a uniform, but was a regular scout. I only remember of his going but twice, which took about six days, and was with Howard's command until the Weippe fight. I took the message to Grangeville. When we got there we were told that General Howard was at Kamiah.

Then did you go down there?

Yes; we went to Kamiah and stayed there a day and then went on to Weippe.

Then what did you do?

I was sent ahead to scout, and was dressed the same as the hostiles, with a blanket around me, and Charlie Tlilt kim, Ha hats ilp ilp, and myself were captured by the hostiles.

Then what happened?

The other men were stripped of their uniforms, cartridge belts, and guns, and their horses and saddles, but did not take anything from me. I was a friend to the hostiles and they let me go, and I ran my horse back to notify the soldiers, for I heard some of the hostiles say, "Kill the two men with uniforms on."

What happened then?

A few minutes afterwards John Levi was killed, and I afterwards returned to the agency.

Did you go again?

I went out with Colonel Watkins to Red Rock, near Cottonwood Buttes, or Denver. I was gone five days on that trip. Afterwards I went with a message with Noah Bredell, Johnny Leonard, Ha hats ilp ilp, and another party, but I can not remember his name [Harvey Tse ni yo]—with a message to Colonel Watkins, who was going around by Spokane to head off Chief Moses or any other Indians that might try to join Chief Joseph. We found Colonel Watkins after two days' ride from here.

Were there any Indians with Colonel Watkins?

No.

Did you stay there or come back?

Colonel Watkins ordered us to accompany him, which we did, staying with him about eight days. While at Spokane, Colonel Watkins arrested some Nez Perce

Indians who were returning from the Flathead Reservation, where their wives were. He ordered me to go after their families, which I did. It took me six days, and I got back and found the other scouts had been sent back to Lapwai.

Then what did you do?

I came here with the soldiers. About a month after I quit work for the Government I heard that Joseph had surrendered.

How long was it from the time you commenced work until you quit?

I remember of where I was for forty-eight nights during my work, but I know there were about fifty-five days that I was at work.

Were you promised any pay for your work?

I was promised two dollars and a half per day.

Did you ever get any pay for your work?

No, sir.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you get pay for your horse?

No.

Did you ask for pay when you quit work?

I expected it every day, but did not ask for it. I was not around the command much, and I can not tell who was scouts and who were not.

JOHN REUBEN (Tse wet wet es), being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

John Reuben, or Tse wets wet es.

What is your age?

Sixty-two.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

At Lapwai, on this reservation.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

No.

Were you a messenger or courier during that war?

After the White Bird fight I went up to Joseph's band to get my children.

Did you do any more?

I took a letter from the agent here to Joseph, asking for my daughter, who was with Joseph's band, but Joseph would not let her leave her husband, who was one of his soldiers. I came right back.

Did you go out again?

I moved from here to Kamiah.

Who told you to move to Kamiah?

James Lawyer took some of us up to Kamiah to watch for the hostiles.

Did the soldiers order you up there?

No.

Did the Government ever give you a gun?

No.

Did the Government ever give you a uniform?

No.

Did you ever carry a Government message?

No.

Were you in any of the engagements or fights?

No.

Did you do anything by the order of any of the commanding officers during the Nez Perce war?

I helped to move the peaceful children down the river with my wife away from the hostiles. I was a scout next year during the Snake war.

How long did you serve in 1878?

About two months and a quarter.

Did you ever get any pay for it?

I got \$30; the other scouts got \$60. I got no pay for my horse; I did not get enough pay; I lost a horse worth \$90. I was under Captain Williams.

NESQUALLY JOHN, duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Nesqually John

What is your age?

About 75 years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out, 1877?

In Alpowa, Washington.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

J. B. Montieth, agent at that time.

Were you sworn in?

I was sworn in to do my duty, and whatever I was ordered to do at Fort Lapwai and at the agency.

Did they cut your hair off and give you a gun and uniform?

Yes.

About what time of the year was this?

Between July and April; about the middle of May, as near as I can get at it.

Who enlisted when you did?

John Levi, Moses Stimilh, Daniel, Young Timothy, Titus Elu e nikt, Jacob She was sat, Its ka hap Dick, Charlie Tlilt kim, and a few days afterwards Sam She kam sets kum in, Ha hats ilp ilp, Noah Bredell, (Old) Levi, Paul hot hosh, Abraham Brooks, Paul Kalla, James Conner, John Cut nose, Benjamin Pakat ko koh, Yu wish a kaikt, Matthew Sot toks, Amos Wap-she li, Captain John, Johnny Leonard, enlisted and served as scouts; the others of the 53 did not serve, of my own knowledge, except Wish tash kat, Jonah Hayes, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown, Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco (interpreter), who served a few days as a party accompanying Colonel Perry in the White Bird fight.

Where did you go to on your first trip as a scout?

To Cottonwood and south to Salmon River breaks with Young Timothy, Its ka hap Dick, I yat yats kaliakit, Matthew Sot toks, and Young Noah Bredell.

How long were you on that trip?

Four or five days. I went out many times.

Were you in the Clearwater fight?

Yes; I was in that fight.

Were you in the Weippe fight?

Yes; I was there, and if the hostiles had been smart enough we would all been killed.

When did you quit as a soldier?

Just after we returned to Fort Lapwai with the Indians that surrendered at Kamiah.

I gave up my uniform and gun about the 10th of August.

How many other Indians gave up their guns and uniforms at the time that you did?

All of the Alpowa Indians.

Did the other scouts remain in the service?

I think the others gave up their guns about the same time.

How long do you think it was from the time that you commenced as a scout until you gave up your gun?

About two and a half months.

Do you know of any of the Indian scouts quitting before you did or before the war was over?

I do not know of any.

How much were you promised per day for your services?

Through Young Timothy, who spoke for us, we were promised \$2.50 per day.

Did you ever get pay for your work?

No, sir.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you get pay for the use of the horse?

No.

Did you ever ask for pay from the Government?

No.

Why did you not ask for it?

I left it to our headmen to collect it for me.

Who was your commander during the war?

I don't know his name; he was called major, and had a big belly; he was commander of a brave company.

Do you know any of the Indian scouts that went across the mountains with Howard's command?

Yes; Captain John and Me op kow it (Babe).

PAUL SLICKPOO, being duly sworn:
Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Paul Slickpoo.

What is your age?

Forty years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Lapwai; on this reservation.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

I was asked by the commander at Fort Lapwai.

Were you given a uniform and a gun?

Yes.

Were you sworn in?

Yes.

What time of the year was this?

I think last of June or first of July.

Was there any other Indian scouts in the service when you enlisted?

Yes.

How long before you were the others enlisted?

Just a few days.

Who enlisted at the same time that you did?

Matthew Sot toks, Noah Bredell, James Too ye hin, Young Timothy, I yet yet
ka liakit, John Levi (killed), Its ka hap Dick, Amos Wap she li, Nesqually John;
that is all I remember.

Where did you go on your first trip?

We went to the Cottonwood the next day after the fight.

Who went with you?

The names just mentioned.

Did you stay with the soldiers?

No; I returned with a message to Fort Lapwai.

How long before you enlisted before you started out?

I started out right away. After I came back with the first message I scouted
around Fort Lapwai until I heard that Joseph had surrendered.

Did you keep your gun and uniform all of the time until you heard of Joseph's
surrender?

Yes.

Who were the Indian scouts around Fort Lapwai at the same time that you were?

I don't remember.

Was Jonah Hayes a scout around Fort Lapwai?

No; I do not know.

If Jonah Hayes was a scout around the fort when you were, would not you know it?

I don't know; I did not see him.

Did you sleep at home, eight miles away?

Yes; and came to the fort every morning.

How many days did you miss coming to the fort?

I don't remember.

Did you miss any days?

Yes.

Did you not miss five or six days at a time?

Yes.

Did you have your uniform and gun all of the time?

Yes; all the time.

Did James Slickpoo serve as a scout?

Yes; interpreter at the fort only temporary while Joe Rabusco was gone.

How many days was he interpreter?

I don't know.

How long was it from the time that you got your gun until you gave the gun back?

I think about a month and a half.

Did you miss five or six days at a time as above stated during the forty-five days
figured as time served?

Yes.

Did not you give up your gun when the Alpowa Indians did?

No; afterwards.

Did you expect pay for this work?

I thought I would get pay for it.

Did the soldiers promise you pay?

I heard so, but I have forgotten how much.

Did you ever ask for pay?

No.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes; my father furnished me as a scout; I have forgotten who quit when I did.

Did Peter Slickpoo serve the same time that you did?

Yes; the same time. He enlisted and gave up his gun at the same time that I did.

How many days were you actually engaged carrying messages?

Two days.

How many different days do you think that you visited Fort Lapwai and was sent out to scout during the time that you wore your uniform?

I do not know. I kept close watch on the hills and the roads nights near the fort and can not tell how many days I was out nor the nights either.

Do you know the names of any of the Indians that quit before the war was over?

No; I don't.

After the Indians went over the mountains did you continue to watch around in the hills in the neighborhood of the fort?

Yes; I continued to do so.

Do you know who else watched around the same as you?

Yes; Captain Kane.

TA MALU SHIM LIKT, being duly sworn:

Do you know a nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Ta malu shim likt.

What is your age?

Forty-five years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Up at the Mission on this reservation?

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

Colonel Perry.

Where did you become a scout?

At Fort Lapwai.

What time of the year was it?

Some time the last of June, I think.

Were you given a gun and a uniform?

Yes.

Did they cut your hair?

Yes.

Did they swear you?

Yes.

What was the first trip you made as a scout?

First trip was one made toward Cottonwood.

Who went with you?

Colonel Perry and Indian scouts and interpreter Johnny Leonard.

When was this?

After the Whitebird fight.

Who were the Indians that went with you?

Luke Billy, Peter Slickpoo, Micheal Trap (lash tsets kum in), Ha hats ilp ilp, Sakiak wit (left hand), Moses Stimilh, Daniel (types), Titus Elu e nikt, Johnny Leonard (interpreter).

Did you stay with Colonel Perry?

Yes.

How long?

At Cottonwood station Joseph came to fight the soldiers. I was with Colonel Perry during the fight.

How long did you stay at Cottonwood?

One day and one night.

Where did you go to them?

We went with General Howard to Mount Idaho.

How long did you stay at Mount Idaho?

One day; and then the Indians came to fight again. Then we went down to Clearwater.

Were you in the Clearwater fight?

Yes.

Then where did you go to?

We then went down below Kamiah, and the next day we went to Weippe.

What happened then?

Three Indian scouts ahead of the command were captured.

Then what happened?

Myself and six others went into the timber and were fired upon, and John Levi was killed and two Indian scouts were wounded, namely, Abraham Brooks and James Reuben.

Then where did you go?

We buried John Levi and came back to Kamiah and then to Lapwai.

When did you give up your gun and uniform?

I gave them up about one and one-half months after I came back from Kamiah.

What were you doing during that month and a half?

I was on guard at the agency, and part of the time at Fort Lapwai.

Who else were on guard around here?

Peter Slickpoo and myself and sometimes Michael Trap tash tsets kum in and Young Timothy. I forget the others.

Did you see Jonah Hayes?

No; I know he went on one trip of only a few days.

How long was it from the time that you were enlisted until you gave up your gun and uniform?

About two months.

Did you see all of the 53 Indian scouts whose names are enrolled as scouts during the war?

I did not see John Reuben, Fred Lott, Johnnie Allen, Jonah Hayes, Abraham Watsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kum, Frank Hus ush, Ish ka tsets kum tsets kum in, James Slickpoo, Simon Kai wee push.

Did the commander of the soldiers promise you pay?

Our leaders say that we were to get pay.

How much?

I do not know.

Did you use your own horse?

I do not know whose horse it was.

Did you get pay for the use of it?

No.

Did you ever get any pay, as a scout, from the Government?

No, sir.

Did Young Timothy serve as long as you did?

Yes; and Daniel Types, Old Levi, and John Levi enlisted after I did. Its ka hap dick, Paul Kalla, James Conner, Paul Hot hosh, Wish tas kat, Yu wish a kaikt, Matthew Sot toks, Captain John. I know Noah Pee hom kum enlisted before I did.

BENJAMIN PAKAT KO KOH being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Benjamin Pa kat ko koh.

What is your age?

About 54 years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Cottonwood Creek.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The agent, John Montieth.

Where did you become a scout?

We registered our names at this agency.

Where were you sworn in?

I do not remember.

Were you given a uniform and gun?

They give me three boxes of cartridges and a uniform, and in a few days more the guns arrived and they give me one.

When was this you enlisted?

When Joseph war broke out. It was before the Fourth of July.
How long was it before the first white people were killed by Joseph?
About a week and a half.

What Indians enlisted at the same time you did?

Paul Kalla, Abraham Brooks, Young Timothy, Captain John, John Levi, Ta me lu shim likt, James Conner, John Cut Nose, Jacob she wa sat, Its ka hap Dick, Charlie Tiltl Kim, Ha hats ilp ilp, Young Noah Bredell, Moses Stimilh, Daniel Types, Titus glue nikt, Nesqually John, Peter Slickpoo, Luke Billy, Paul Slickpoo. There are more, but I could not recollect them.

Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?

I have got the same belt on that the Government gave me twenty-two years ago. I never had to give up my gun; I have got it yet. We stayed around the fort three or four days after we enlisted before we started out.

Where did you go on the first trip?

We went with the Fourth Cavalry to Cottonwood. We heard that the Indians were fighting over there.

Where did you go from Cottonwood?

We went to Grangeville, and then we learned that the hostiles were at South Fork on the Clearwater.

Then where did you go to?

We went down to the Clearwater.

Did you get there before the fight?

We got there while they were fighting with General Howard.

Did you get there in time to join in the fight?

Yes; we took part in the fight.

Then where did you go to?

Shortly after we got there the hostiles retreated or ran off and left their tents and provisions, and the soldiers burned them up, with a lot of buffalo robes.

Where then did you go to?

We followed the hostiles down past Kamiah, where they crossed the Clearwater, and went on toward Weippe.

What did you do at Weippe?

Part of Howard's command, with the Indian and white scouts, were sent on ahead to hunt the way that the hostiles went. At noon, when we were eating our lunch, three Indians were chosen to go ahead.

Who were the three Indians?

Charlie tlitl kim, Ha hats ilp ilp, and Sam Lawyer (without uniform). They went ahead a short ways and the soldiers followed, headed by a few scouts named Captain John, James Reuben, John Levi, Abraham Brooks, Paul Kalla Ta me lu shim likt, and myself.

Then what happened?

All at once, in the thick timber inside of the hostiles' lines, one hostile rose up behind us and said: "Now is the time for to fire—kill them all." Paul Kalla ordered us to dismount, which I did, and my horse ran away, and the hostiles fired and killed John Levi and shot Abraham Brooks and his horse at the same time, and James Reuben got shot in the arm and I got a shot through my hat, and I lost my horse, saddle, and coat and two boxes of cartridges.

Did you ever get your horse back?

No; it was a captured horse, and I never got it back nor my own saddle.

Did you run and get away?

I escaped and joined the soldiers again.

Did you hang to your gun?

Yes.

Then where did you go to?

We all returned to Kamiah, and stayed there a few days, and came on to Lapwai. We picked up John Levi's body and carried it this way and buried it, and I rode behind Abraham Brooks to hold him on; blood run all over me, and they took him off and carried him on a stretcher; after we left Kamiah we all came here, and then to Fort Lapwai; we stayed at the fort, ready for orders, until Joseph was captured; I never was formally discharged, and when my services ceased I do not know.

How long was it from the time that you enlisted until you got back to Fort Lapwai?

I do not remember exactly.

How long do you think it was?

I can not tell.

I do not remember ever seeing in the service, as a scout, John Reuben, Old Levi, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnny Allen, Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Abraham wa tsin ma, Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tssets kum tssets kim in, James Slickpoo,

James Too ye hin, Its ke a Levi, Sakiak wit, Luke Um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Kentuck, Kai wee push Simon.

Were you promised pay for your work?

Yes.

How much?

Three dollars a day.

Did you ever get any pay?

Never.

Did you ever ask for it?

No, never.

Did you expect it?

Yes; the head men have asked for it.

FRANK HUS USH, being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Frank Hus ush (kap sis).

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

About three-quarters of a mile from this agency.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The Indian agent.

Where did you enlist?

At this agency.

I got a gun at this agency, and I got my uniform at Fort Lapwai. They did not cut my hair off, because my hair was already short.

Who enlisted at the same time that you did?

Paul Hot hosh, John Cut Nose, Jacob She wa sat, Its ka hap Dick, Noah Peep hom kan, Paul Kalla, Young Timothy, Daniel (Types), Nesqually John, John Levi (killed). That is all that I can remember.

Did these men all have guns and uniforms?

Yes.

What time of the year did you enlist?

At hay-cutting time.

What time was that, June or July?

It was in June.

What time in June?

Toward the last.

Where did you go to then, on your first trip as a scout?

It was before I had a uniform I went from here to Whitebird by the order of the Indian agent, after Joseph had committed his first murders. We went as a peace commission to endeavor to persuade Joseph not to fight.

Who went with you?

Abraham Brooks, Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Yu wish a kaikt, Henry Yum ush na kown, Amos Wap she li, Jõe Rabusco (interpreter), Abraham Wa tsin ma (who joined us at Cottonwood). That is all I remember.

Did any of these men have uniforms on them?

No.

Were these men Indian police at that time?

No.

Did the soldiers order you to go on this trip?

Yes.

Who was the commander that ordered you to go?

Colonel Perry.

Did you all have guns?

No.

What good could you do without guns?

We went to persuade the Indians from going to war.

We went to be witnesses that Joseph was persuaded not to go to war.

Did Colonel Perry promise you pay for this first trip?

We went in the lead to pilot the soldiers, and was promised pay for it.

How much per day were you promised?

I do not know; I only knew that we were to be paid for the trip.

Where did you go to on this trip?

To Whitebird.

What did you do there?

We went to Mount Idaho, and started from there in the night and went right over to Whitebird.

What time did you arrive there?

We got to the top of the hill just above Whitebird just before daylight.

Then what?

Then we went on down toward where Joseph was camped. The soldiers halted, and sent us Indians ahead to find Joseph. Abraham Brooks and myself went ahead. When a half a mile ahead of the soldiers we discovered the hostiles.

Did you try to communicate with the hostiles?

Not much; no, sir.

What did you do then?

We gave the soldiers the agreed signal that we had discovered the hostiles. We went back to the soldiers and notified them that they were already nearly surrounded by the hostiles. We Indian scouts not having any guns fell back in the rear of the soldiers. The hostiles opened fire all around us, killing the soldiers, and I heard the hostiles shout "To kill those Indians with the soldiers." I made a break to get out of there and the other Indians followed, and we all got away except three of us; one, Yu wish a kaikt, was the only one captured whose name is on the list of 53 scouts under consideration.

Did he ever get away?

Yes; the hostiles turned him loose.

After Colonel Perry was defeated, where did you meet him again?

Colonel Perry retreated right behind us and went over to Mount Idaho, and all of us Indians came back down to Fort Lapwai.

Did Colonel Perry order you back here?

I don't think he did.

Did you enlist formally, then?

Yes.

Did all of the Indians that you named as enlisting with you then receive guns and uniforms?

I do not think so.

Which ones did get guns? Did Jonah Hayes ever have a gun and uniform?

I don't like to say anything about Jonah Hayes.

You must tell the truth, no matter who it favors or who it hurts.

I did not see Jonah Hayes with a uniform.

Did you ever see Wish tash kat with a uniform on during the Nez Perce war?

No; nor Joe Rabusco, Abraham Wa tsin ma, John Reuben, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnny Allen, Yu wish a kaikt, Ish ka tssets kun tssets kun in, Luke Billy, Amos Wap she li, Thomas Pai ush hush ush in, Luke um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Johnny Leonard, Kentuck. I think James Slickpoo got his pay as interpreter, at least he told me so.

After you got a uniform where did you ever go?

I stayed around the fort; Colonel Watkins had me around here as a bodyguard.

How long did you have a uniform and gun?

Until the war was stopped.

When was that?

I got the gun in the last of June and gave it up in August.

Where was Howard when you gave up your gun?

He was over the mountains, where he captured Joseph.

Then you did not give up your gun until Joseph surrendered?

Not until the agent told us to.

Did not you give up your gun just as soon as Joseph started over the mountains?

No; not until he surrendered.

You say you gave up your gun in August, and Joseph did not surrender until October.

I can not fix the date in any other way than to state that it was after Joseph was captured.

How long do you think you were a scout?

I don't know; I did not give the gun and clothes up until long after Joseph surrendered.

Were you at the Fort Lapwai or agency every day during the Nez Perce war.

Yes; I stayed at the agency nights and scouted around the surrounding country in daytime.

Were you an Indian police during this time?

No.

Did you ever make any long trips as scout?

I, with Captain Kane, escorted the Indian agent and an Indian inspector from this agency to Kamiah and return during the war.

Did you make any other long trip?

No; I never made any other; I helped to guard part of Joseph's band that was captured from Kamiah to Fort Lapwai.

Who else remained around the fort and the Indian agency as a scout during the Nez Perce war that had a uniform on?

Captain Kane around the agency and Peter and Paul Slickpoo at the Fort Lapwai. Were there any more?

I was not around the fort much.

Are you sure that Peter and Paul were around the fort?

Yes; I saw them a few times, but did not see anyone else.

Did they promise you pay all the time that you were a scout?

I just heard that I was to get two and a half dollars per day.

Did any of the officers tell you that that was what you were to get?

No, sir.

Did you ever get any pay for any of the work?

No, sir.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you ever get any pay for the use of the horse?

No.

Did the soldiers have any of your horses?

Yes; two.

Did you receive pay for the use of them?

Yes.

Did you ever demand pay when you gave up your gun and uniform?

I demanded when the treaty for the sale of our land was made.

Did you ever demand it before?

No.

PHILLIP YUM TO LOTE being duly sworn:

Do you understand the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Phillip Yum to lote.

What is your age?

I do not know.

Where were you when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Cottonwood Creek, near this agency.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

Young Timothy asked me to join the scouts.

Where did you become a scout?

At Fort Lapwai.

Were you given a gun and uniform?

Yes; and they cut off my hair.

What time of the year did you join the soldiers?

I do not remember. It was about the 1st of July.

How many Indians became scouts when you did?

About fifteen.

Who were they?

Daniel (Types), Moses Sti milh, Sam She ka tse tskum in, Ta ma lu shim likt, Peter Slickpoo, Luke Billy, Sakiak wit, Sam Lawyer (at pips), Johnny Leonard (as an interpreter), Captain John, Amos Wap she li, Wish tash kat, Matthew sot toks, Paul Kalla, James Conner, Benjamin Pakat ko koh, Charles Tlitl kim: I have forgotten the rest of them.

Did these all have uniforms on?

Yes.

Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?

With Charles Tlitl kim took message from Fort Lapwai to Mount Idaho.

Did you bring a message back?

No; Captain John was just leaving with a message and I went over on the Clearwater.

How long was it after you got your uniform before you went out on your first trip just mentioned?

I do not know, it has been so long ago. I thought General Howard was keeping track of the time and I did not try to remember.

Were you at the Clearwater fight?

Yes.

Did you take any part in it?

General Howard did not want us to.

Where, then, did you go?

We went to Kamiah, and there General Howard gave me a message to take to the agency, which I did, and I stayed at the agency.

How long did you stay at the agency?

I lived there after that.

Did you give up your gun and uniform when you arrived at the agency?

Yes; right away.

How long was it from the time you got your gun and the uniform until you gave it up?

I can not tell.

Where was General Howard when you gave up your gun?

At Kamiah.

Were you promised pay for your work?

I do not know.

Did you ever ask for any pay?

No.

Did you ever get any pay for this work?

No.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you ever furnish the Government any extra horses?

No.

Did you get pay for your own horse?

No.

Did you see any other Indian scouts about this agency when you gave up your gun and uniform?

No.

AMOS WAP SHE LI being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Amos Wap she li.

What is your age?

I don't know; I have lost all record of it.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Right up the creek here, about 3 miles above the Fort Lapwai.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

A person with General Howard.

Where did you enlist?

At Fort Lapwai.

When—what time of the year?

About May.

Were you given a gun and a uniform?

There was not guns enough at that time, and afterwards I got a gun and a uniform.

How long after you were sworn in before you got a gun?

I was not sworn in.

How long did you wait for a gun?

Right away; not long.

Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?

I went over to Whitebird before I had my uniform or a gun.

What did you go there for?

We went over to tell the Indians to stop fighting and hold a council.

Who went with you?

Jonah Hayes, Henry Yum ush na kown, Abraham Brooks, Frank Hus ush, Yu wish a kaik, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Joe Rabusco, Matthew Sot toks. I do not remember any more.

Who ordered you to go?

The commander at the Fort Lapwai.

Did you go to the Whitebird fight?
After it was over did you come back?

Yes.

Then did you get a uniform?

Yes.

And a gun?

Yes.

Then where did you go after you got your uniform and gun?

To Cottonwood.

Who went with you?

Young Timothy, Abraham Brooks, John Levi, Nesqually John, James To ye hin, Paul Slickpoo. That is all that I can think of.

Did these all have uniforms on and guns?

Yes.

What did you do at Cottonwood?

We joined the soldiers after the Cottonwood fight.

What then did you do?

James Too ye hin and myself were sent to Lapwai with a message.

Then where did you go?

James Reuben and myself went with some soldiers, about 200, toward Salmon River.

Where did James Too ye hin go to?

I left him at Fort Lapwai.

Then where did you go to?

I was sent back with a message accompanied with a white soldier

Then where did you go?

I went with Abraham Brooks and James Reuben, Frank Hush ush, Phillip Yum to lote, and several others I can not remember; we went to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

Were you in the Clearwater fight?

Yes.

Did you take part in it?

No; we did not do any fighting.

Where did you go to?

We followed the hostiles down to Kamiah. I stayed at Kamiah and so did Sa kaik wit. Our horses had got away; the other scouts followed the hostiles on toward Weippe.

How long did you stop at Kamiah?

I stayed with the part of captured hostiles about a week.

Then what happened?

I got my horse and came down with James Reuben and General Howard and the captured Indians.

Then what did you do?

After I arrived here General Howard told me I would go back in the morning, but I did not go back nor did any of the Indian scouts.

Did you then give up your gun and uniform?

Just as soon as the hostiles went over the mountains I gave up the gun and uniform.

How long was it after you came back before you gave up your gun?

I think about four weeks.

Did anyone else give up their guns and uniforms before you did?

I heard that the Indians were giving up their guns, so I give up mine.

Were you under orders after you came back until you give up your gun?

Yes; every day.

Did the soldiers feed you during the four weeks.

Yes; they issued us rations.

How many Indians were waiting to be discharged?

I don't know; there were quite a number.

Was Frank Hus ush around this agency with a uniform on?

I saw him around the Fort Lapwai a good deal.

Was Jonah Hayes around the Fort Lapwai with a uniform on?

No.

Was Peter Slickpoo?

I don't remember.

Do you remember seeing all of the 53 men who claimed to have been scouts around with uniforms on?

I do not remember of seeing John Reuben, Old Levi, Fred Lott, Johnny Allen, Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown,

Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tssets jum tssets kum in, Luke Billy, James Slickpoo, Kai wee push Simon, Its ke a (Levi), Captain John, Luke Um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Johnny Leonard. I was not around the main command much and do not know all of the Indian scouts that had uniforms on.

How long was it from the time that you got your gun and uniform until you gave it up?

I can't tell.

Were you promised pay by the soldiers?

Yes, we were promised pay.

How much per day were you promised?

I did not understand how much it would be.

Did you use your own horse?

Yes.

Did you get pay for it?

No.

Did you hire out horses to the Government?

Yes, one.

Did you get pay for it?

No.

Did you ever ask for pay as a scout?

No.

Were you drawing pay as an Indian police during this time?

No.

SAM SHE KAM TSETS KUM IN, duly sworn December 19, 1899.

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Sam She kam tssets kum in.

What is your age?

I don't know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Alpowa.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

Gen. O. O. Howard.

Where did you become a scout?

At Fort Lapwai.

What time of the year?

I do not know.

What time do you think it was?

In the summer, about June.

Did you receive a uniform and gun?

Yes.

Were you sworn in?

Wait till I think over it; I just made a promise.

Who joined with you?

Young Timothy, Young Noah, Ha hats ilp ilp, Its ka hap Dick, John Levi, Charlie Tliti kim, James Reuben, Matthew Sot toks, Moses Stimilh, Daniel (Types), Philip Yum to lote, Nesqually John, Titus E lue nikt, Jacob She wa sat, Paul Kalla, Johnny Leonard, Joe Albert; that is all I remember.

Give the names of all of the Indians named in the treaty as entitled to pay as scouts whom you did not see with uniforms on and guns.

John Reuben, James Conner, Fred Lott, Johnny Allen, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tssets kum tssets kum in, Luke Billy, Micheal Trap tas tssetskumin, James Slickpoo, Paul Slickpoo, James Too ye hin, Thomas Pai ush hush ush in, Simon Kai wee push—I think I may have seen him—Its ke a (Levi), Captain John, Luke Um ush na kown—I may have seen him—Me op kow it, Asa Wilson, Kentuck.

Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?

To Cottonwood, and from there to Mouth of Cottonwood to the Clearwater fight.

Did you take part in the Clearwater fight?

We were ordered not to fight.

Where did you go to then?

We followed the hostiles to Kamiah.

Then what did you do?

The hostiles and the soldiers had another fight.

Did you take part in that fight?

No.

Was anyone killed?

Yes; one soldier.

Then where did you go to?

Daniel (Types). Johnny Leonard and myself brought a message in the night to Fort Lapwai and came on down here (agency).

Then where did you go?

We all three stayed here.

How long after you arrived here was it before you gave up your gun and uniform?

I left my gun at Kamiah with Yu wish a kaikt.

When did you give up your uniform?

The soldiers told me I could have it and I wore it out.

Did you go home and quit work for the Government as soon as you delivered the message?

No.

Then what did you do?

I stayed around this agency waiting for orders. My home was on the Alpowa, but I stayed around here awaiting orders. Jonny Leonard and Daniel Types stayed here awaiting orders.

How long did you all stay here?

Until word was received that Joseph was captured.

Who else stayed around the agency as scouts?

James Moses, Captain Kane.

Did you see Peter and Paul Slickpoo and Jonah Hayes around the agency or Fort Lapwai with uniforms on during this time that you were waiting for orders?

No; Peter might have been.

How much were you promised for this work as a scout?

If I furnished my own horse and saddle I think I was promised \$30 per month, but I do not remember very well—it might have been more:

Did you ever get any pay for this work?

No, sir.

Did you ever ask for pay for this work?

I never saw General Howard after that to ask him for it.

How long was it from the time that they gave you a gun until Joseph surrendered?

I guess two months.

Did all of the Indians that enlisted when you did serve sixty days or more?

I do not think any of them quit sooner than the sixty days.

Did not Johnny Leonard go with Colonel Watkins to Spokane as interpreter instead of staying around the agency?

I do not remember of his doing so.

JOE RABUSCO duly sworn December 19, 1899:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Joe Broncho.

What is your age?

Forty-four.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Upon the Sweetwater.

Have you been called Rabusco?

Yes, sir.

Are you the same person that is on the list as Joe Rabusco?

Yes, sir.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war? Where did you enlist?

At Fort Lapwai.

What time of the year was it?

I don't remember; it was just about two weeks before the war broke out. I was interpreter first under General Howard, before the war broke out. When the war broke out we went to Whitebird and was there with Colonel Perry in the Whitebird fight, and was a scout and ready for to serve as interpreter, if necessary. None of us had a uniform on.

Who were there as scouts?

Frank Hus ush, Henry Yume ush na kown, Jonah Hayes, Its ke a Levi, Amos Wapshe li, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Yu wish a kaikt, Abraham Brooks, Joe Albert. None of these had uniforms on.

What did you go up there for?

When we went out at the command of Howard to notify Joseph that the time that had been given him to come onto the reservation had expired. There were two soldiers and myself. When we had got about 10 miles we met young Webb coming ahorseback on a dead run; he had just come from Salmon River and said, "Don't go any further, Joseph's band commenced fighting last night." I returned to Fort Lapwai, and General Howard instructed me to choose what Indians I wanted and prepare to go and, if possible, hold a council. The above names were chosen by me.

Were these Indians promised pay for this trip?

No, sir.

Did the Indians expect pay for this trip?

Yes; I think so.

Did these Indian scouts have any guns?

No.

What did you do then?

After the Whitebird fight we came back to Fort Lapwai. I made four trips to Lewiston during the nighttime with dispatches right after the Whitebird fight.

When did your pay cease as interpreter and commence as scout?

I can not tell. I remained at Fort Lapwai, after my return from the Whitebird fight to Fort Lapwai, until the hostiles got away at the Weippe and started across the mountains toward Montana.

How many days did you remain at the fort for which you never got pay for?

I can not say.

Did you carry a uniform and gun?

No; not at any time.

Were you at the fort when the regular scouts were sworn in?

No, sir.

Did Jonah Hayes, Paul Slickpoo, Peter Slickpoo remain around Fort Lapwai as scouts?

No; not that I know of. I do not think they were; I think if they were scouts around the fort that I certainly would have known it.

Did you know old Levi?

Yes; he was General Howard's main messenger; he did a great deal of work.

What other Indians did a great deal of work?

I can not say.

How long were these Indians gone on this trip to the Whitebird fight?

About three days.

Did Frank Hush ush get a uniform and stay around the fort after this trip?

I think he did; mostly around the agency.

Did any of the Indians, of your knowledge, ever get any pay for their work as scouts?

Not one.

Did you understand, at that time, that the Indians were to get pay as scouts?

Yes; that is what I understood.

How much were you getting as interpreter?

Fifty dollars per month.

Did you ever get pay for the trip to Whitebird and the four night trips to Lewiston?

No, sir.

Can you name any other trips for which you never got pay?

No, sir.

Did you ever demand the pay for this work?

No, sir.

CAPTAIN KANE being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Captain Kane.

What is your age?

Seventy-six years old.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Right below this agency.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

I had a suit of soldier's clothes and a revolver.

Who gave you the suit of clothes and revolver?

The Indian Inspector Watkins and Agent Montieth.

Where did they get these clothes?

They got them up at Fort Lapwai.

Were you sworn in as a scout?

Yes.

Who administered the oath?

The agent.

Were you an Indian police or Indian judge?

There was no police at that time. They were chiefs and subchiefs.

Were you promised pay as a scout?

The agent, in the presence of Colonel Watkins, told me that I would get pay for it.

What time of the year was it that you got your suit and revolver?

Just before cutting hay time.

What month was that?

First of July.

How long did you wear the suit and carry the revolver?

I had them seven weeks. I was told to stay around here with the inspector and the agent.

Were you here every day?

I never slept with my wife all of that time.

Were you here every day?

Yes.

What did you do nights?

I stayed out on the hillside above the agency on watch.

What other men helped you in watching about the agency?

Tom Broncho, the interpreter, Jonah Hayes, John Cut Nose, Ed Raboin, and Jim Moses.

Was Frank Hush ush around here?

Yes.

Was James Moses under the employ of the Government at that time?

Yes; he was herder of the Government cattle.

Did any other Indians assist as scouts about the agency?

Sam She kam tsets kum in, Its ke a Levi.

Did they all have uniforms?

Yes, except Jonah Hayes; he was a subchief at that time.

How many times did you see Frank Hush ush about the agency?

He lived in the tent about the agency kept for the purpose of the scouts.

Did you ever ask for your pay as a scout?

No.

Why not?

I thought we would get our pay without asking.

Did you ever see Peter or Paul Slickpoo with uniforms on?

I met Paul Slickpoo once with a uniform on. I never met Peter Slickpoo nor saw him.

Did you ever see Johnny Leonard about this agency with uniform on?

Yes.

How many times?

A good many times. I was around with him several weeks.

Did you see Sam Lawyer about the agency as a scout?

Yes.

Did he have a suit on?

Yes.

Are you sure about it?

No; I know he had a hat on, but I am not sure about the suit. I think I saw him go up on the hill once with a suit on.

Did you see Noad Bredell about the agency with a uniform?

I do not remember whether he had a suit on or not.

Did you furnish a horse during this time while you were a scout?

Yes.

Did you get pay for it?

No.

Did the Government furnish you provisions?

No; I furnished my own food.

Did you ever leave the agency while a scout?

I escorted Colonel Watkins and Agent Monteith with some soldiers during a night ride to Kamiah and returned with the captured Indians to be sent to Vancouver.

What Indian scouts went along on this trip?

James Moses, Tom Broncho, Frank Hush ush, Paul Hot hosh, Johnny Leonard, and Old Levi.

Did all of these men have uniforms on?

Yes.

TITUS THOMPSON, being duly sworn:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Titus Thompson.

What is your age?

I don't know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

At Fort Lapwai.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The agent.

Did you receive a uniform and a gun?

Yes; a uniform and a gun.

Did they cut your hair off?

Yes.

What time of the year did you become a scout?

After the 1st of July.

Who became scout at the time that you did?

About thirty.

Where did you go to on your first trip as a scout?

I remained around the agency.

How is it that your name is not on the list with the 53 scouts' claim which is now in process of hearing?

I do not know why my name was not put down.

How long were you a scout?

Until General Howard started across the mountain.

How many days was that?

I did not count the days.

Was it more or less than twenty days?

About three months.

How was it that you say that you enlisted after the 1st of July, and quit when General Howard went over the mountains, which was about the 20th of July. How do you make three months out of that number of days?

I am right; I served three months; Howard might have been away over the mountains; I joined as a scout a few days after the Whitebird fight. (Which was about June 14—Agent.)

Did you ever make any trips away from this agency as a scout?

No; I stayed around the agency.

Were you drawing any pay from the Government at that time?

No.

Who knows that you served around this agency as a scout?

Edward Raboin, Frank Hus ush, Sam She Kam tsets kum in.

Did they ever promise you pay as a scout?

Yes.

Who promised it to you?

The Indian agent, Montieth.

Did you ever get any pay for it?

No; Tom Broncho got his.

How much per day were you promised?

I don't know; I only know we were promised pay.

Who else was scout about the agency with uniforms on?

There were so many that sometimes several were out at once.

Name the Indian scouts that had uniforms on that were around here while you were.

James Moses, Captain Kane, Jonah Hayes, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Amos Wapshe li, Paul Hot hosh, Titus Elu e nikt, Jacob she wa sat, Henry Yum ush na kown, Its ka hap Dick, Nesqually John, Daniel (Types), Tom Broncho (who got his pay as interpreter), Yu wish a kaikt, Wish tash kat, Frank Hus ush. Those all I remember seeing around here during the war.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you furnish feed for yourself and horse?

Yes.

YU WISH A KAIKT duly sworn December 30, 1899:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?
Yu wish a kaikt.
What is your age?
I don't know.
Where were you living when the Nez Percés war broke out?
Lapwai, upon the Nez Percé Reservation.
Were you a scout during the Nez Percé war?
Yes.
Who asked you to become a scout?
The soldiers at the Fort Lapwai.
When did you become a scout?
Some time about the middle of June.
Were you given a gun and uniform, and was your hair cut?
I was given a gun and a uniform, but did not have my hair cut.
Who joined at the same time that you did?
I first went out with the party without uniforms and guns to the Whitebird fight.
How long were you gone on that trip?
I was gone five days; I was gone longer than the rest, for I was captured by Joseph, and turned loose two days afterwards.
Did you return right back to Fort Lapwai?
Yes; and rode a horse to death, and got my gun and uniform from the soldiers.
Who joined as scouts when you did?
James Reuben, Amos Wap she li; it is hard for me to remember them, it is so long ago.
Where did you go to first, after you got your gun and uniform?
I went to Cottonwood with the soldiers, then over to the mouth of Cottonwood to the fight they had there.
Then where did you go to?
I went to the Clearwater fight.
Did you take part in the fight?
No; we were ordered to the rear during the fight.
Then where did you go?
We moved down toward Kamiah.
Who was your commander?
A fat man (probably Major Smith) with red stripes on his clothes; he was a good fighter.
Then where did you go to?
We went down below Kamiah and crossed the river and followed the hostiles toward Weippe near Kamiah; we captured a lot of Indians, and then I went on to Weippe, where John Levi was killed.
Were you there when John Levi was killed?
I was a little ways back.
After John Levi was killed where then did you go to?
I went back to Kamiah and stayed there about two weeks and then came back with the captured Indians to Fort Lapwai.
How long after you came back did you remain a scout?
A good while we kept our guns and uniforms.
When did you give up your uniform and gun?
I lived with Jonah Hayes, and when he told me to give up my gun I did so.
Did Jonah Hayes have a uniform and a gun?
I don't remember.
How long was it from the time that you got your gun and uniform until you gave it up?
I don't remember, it was so long ago.
Did you keep your gun until you heard that Joseph was captured?
Yes.
Were you promised pay for your work as a scout?
I don't remember of hearing the soldiers say, but our chiefs said they had made a contract for us to serve as scouts.
Did you ever receive any pay as a scout?
No, sir.
Did you ever ask for it?
I did not, for I moved right away to Umatilla.
Did you furnish your own horse?
Yes; I furnish my own horse.
Did you get pay for the use of your horse?
No, sir.
Name the Indians that you did not see out as scouts of the 53 whose names I will now read.

I don't remember them well, for I have lived many years off of this reservation. Did you have your gun and uniform longer than sixty days and serve as a scout that length of time?

Yes.

Did you know whether James Reuben or Captain John got their pay or not as scouts?

I do not remember; I think that Reuben was paid right away after he was wounded at Weippe.

SAKIAK WIT (LEFT HAND) duly sworn December 30, 1899:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Saikiak wit (Left Hand).

What is your age?

I don't know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

On the Sweetwater on this reservation.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes; I was one of them.

Who asked you to become a scout?

Old Slickpoo (Indian chief).

Where did you become a scout?

At Fort Lapwai.

When?

About the middle of June.

Who joined with you?

Luke Billy, Peter Slickpoo, Ta ma lu shim likt, Micheal Trap tashtsets kamin, John Lawyer, Ha hats ilp ilp (these were all from the mission), Moses stimilh, Titus Elu e nikt, Johnny Leonard (he was interpreter); that's all that joined when I did.

Were you given a gun and uniform?

Yes.

Did these men just named all have a gun and uniform?

Yes.

Johnny Leonard also?

Yes.

Where did you go first as a scout?

Up to Cottonwood. We stayed around Cottonwood for a week, and on Sunday we went down to Kamiah.

Then where did you go?

After a while we went back to Cottonwood and found that the command had moved on to Clearwater River, away above Kamiah; we stayed at Cottonwood over night and then followed the command, overtaking them at Clearwater Bridge, and came down with them toward the mouth of the South Fork, to where the Clearwater fight was.

Did you take part in the Clearwater fight?

No.

Why not?

General Howard would not allow us to fight. I don't know why.

Then where did you go?

Down to the mouth of Cottonwood, to where we stayed over night, and next day went down to Kamiah, where some Indians were captured. I stayed with them about four days, and then I helped to bring them down to Lapwai (Fort).

Did you give up your gun and uniform as soon as you arrived at Fort Lapwai?

Yes.

How long was it from the time that you got your gun until you gave it up?

Just about a month.

Did any of the other Indian scouts give up their guns when you did?

Yes; Luke Billy, Peter Slickpoo, Michael Trap tash tsets kumin, Tama lu shim likt, Ha hats ilp ilp, Johnny Leonard, Titus Elu e nikt, Moses Stimil, Sam Lawyer, Charlie Tliti kim; that is all.

Are you sure that these men gave up their uniforms and guns when you did, and that it was right away after captured Indians were brought to Fort Lapwai?

Yes.

Did you see Young Timothy as a scout?

No.

John Levi?

Yes.

Daniel?

Yes.

Sam She kam tsets kun in?

He was there, but I did not see him.

Its ka hap Dick?

Yes.

Jacob She wa sat?

No.

Nesqually John?

Yes.

John Reuben?

No.

Abraham Brooks?

Yes.

Noah Peep hom kan?

No.

Levi (Old)?

No.

Paul Kalla?

Yes.

James Conner?

Yes.

Paul, Hot hosh?

Yes.

John Cut Nose?

Yes.

Fred Lott?

No.

Sam Lott?

No.

Benjamin Pahat Ko koh?

No.

Johnny Allen?

No.

Phillip Yum to lote?

Yes.

Jonah Hayes?

No.

Wish tash kat?

No.

Abraham Watsin ma?

No.

Henry Yum ush na kown?

No.

Frank Hus ush?

No.

Joe Rabusco?

No.

Yu wish a kaikt?

Was there.

Matthew Sot toks?

Yes.

Ish ka tsets kan tsetskan in?

No.

James Slickpoo?

No.

Paul Slickpoo?

No.

James To yee hin?

No.

Amos Wapshe li?

Yes.

Young Noah?

No.

Thomas Pai ush hush ush in?

Yes.

Kai wee push Simon?

Yes.

Its ke a Levi?

Yes.

Captain John?

Yes.

Luke um ush na kown?

No.

Me op kow it?

Yes.

Asa Wilson?

No?

Kentuck?

No.

Were you promised pay for serving as a scout?

Yes.

How much were you to get?

About two and a half per day.

Who promised it to you?

The interpreter told us so.

Did you ever get any pay as a scout?

No.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

Did you get pay for that?

No.

Did you board yourself?

No; the soldiers boarded me.

Do you know of any of the Indians ever getting pay for their services as scouts?

No; I never heard of it.

HARVEY TSE NI YO, being duly sworn, January 5, 1900;

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Harvey Tse ni yo.

What is your age?

About 50 years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Near this agency.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Where did you become a scout?

At this agency.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The agent, John Monteith.

Were you given a gun and uniform?

Yes.

Was your hair cut off?

Yes; I always wore it short.

What time of the year did you become a scout?

Last part of July.

Where did you get your uniform?

Right here at this agency.

What was the first trip that you made as a scout?

Toward Spokane.

Who went with you?

Noah Bredell, Sam Lawyer, Pa hats ilp ilp, John Leonard.

Who else?

There were only five of us.

How long were you gone?

About twenty-five days; I stayed at Spokane quite a while.

Who was your white commander?

I don't know.

Was you promised pay for this trip?

Yes; the agent told me so.

Did you ever ask for pay?

No, sir.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes; I had my own horse.
 Did you give back your gun and uniform?
 Yes; as soon as I got back.
 Who enlisted at the same time that you did?
 No one; the four others were already enlisted.
 Why was not your name put upon the list of scouts made at the time of the treaty?
 I don't know.
 Was your brother, Luke Um na kown, a scout during the Nez Perce war?
 No; he was at school then. He was accidentally killed next year while a scout in the Bannock war.
 Did all the other scouts that were with you give up their guns at the same time that you did?
 Yes.
 Did you remain at Spokane until you heard that Joseph had surrendered, or did you hear of it after you got back here?
 I heard of it after I returned here.
 How long after you returned here did you hear of the surrender?
 I don't remember.
 Was it a week, or two months?
 I can't say; I think one month, anyway.
 How much per day were you promised?
 The agent did not tell me. They brought me in here on Sunday and told me they were going to make me a scout. I expected the same pay as the others.
 Were you drawing pay at that time as an agency or Government employee?
 No.

YOUNG NOAH (BREDELL), duly sworn on January 6, 1900:
 Do you know the nature of an oath?
 Yes.
 What is your name?
 Noah Bredell.
 What is your age?
 Thirty-eight years.
 Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?
 Near the agency.
 Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?
 Yes.
 Who asked you to become a scout?
 The agent.
 Where did you become a scout?
 At Fort Lapwai.
 About what time of the year?
 Near the middle of June.
 Did you receive a gun and uniform?
 Yes.
 Who joined as scouts when you did?
 Ha hats ilp ilp, Young Timothy, Its ka hap Dick, John Levi (killed), Captain Kane; that is all that I remember; there were more.
 Where did you go first as a scout?
 I went to Lawyer Canyon with Matthew Sot toks, Nesqually John, Paul Slickpoo, John Levi, Its ka hap Dick, Young Timothy, Daniel Types.
 Did you stay at Lawyer Canyon?
 One night only. Next day we went to Cottonwood house. We saw the Cottonwood fight. Young Timothy and myself went with a message to Salmon River.
 Who did you take the message to?
 I don't know, only that it was to the soldiers; but we could not get across the Salmon River.
 Then where did you go?
 We came back to Lapwai and scouted around the Fort Lapwai.
 Did you go out again?
 Yes; I went out to join 50 white soldiers, with Young Timothy, Ha hats ilp ilp, Its ka hap Dick, John Levi, Matthew Sot toks, James Reuben, Nesqually John. That is all I can remember.
 Where did you go to on this trip?
 To the Clearwater, at the mouth of Cottonwood, to where the Clearwater fight was.
 Did you join in the fight?
 Yes.

Did you do any shooting?
No.
Why not?
They would not let us.
After the fight where did you go to?
Down below Kamiah, and then brought a message to the agency in company with Paul Hot hosh, Sam She kam tsets kun in.
Did you stay here then?
Yes; I don't know how long afterwards I went up toward Spokane.
With whom?
Ha hats ilp ilp, Sam Lawyer, Henry Tse ni yo, Johnny Leonard.
Who commanded this expedition?
Colonel Watkins, Indian agency inspector.
How long were you gone on this trip?
Three weeks, I think.
When you returned did you give up your gun and uniform?
I think about three weeks afterwards.
Did you all give up your guns at the same time?
No.
Who kept their guns longer than you?
My father, Noah Peep hom kan.
Did your father go out on any trip?
Yes; as messenger, and so did old Levi.
Did Noah and Levi have uniforms and guns?
They had cavalry guns and uniforms.
Can you state, of your own knowledge, of any trip that either one of these men made?
Yes.
Where?
Toward Cottonwood.
Which one of them?
Old man Levi.
How long was it from the time that you got your gun and uniform until you gave it up?
About two and a half months.
Were you promised pay as a scout?
Yes.
How much per day?
Two and a half dollars per day.
Who promised it to you?
Agent Montieth.
Did you ever receive any pay for this service?
No, sir.
Did you ever ask for it?
No.
Do you know of any of the scouts getting pay for their work?
Johnny Leonard told me that he got \$150 as interpreter at that time.
Do you know of anyone else who heard Johnny Leonard or Johnny Cox say that he got his pay as interpreter?
No.
I did not see or know of John Reuben, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnny Allen, Jonah Hayes subchief, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown, Frank Hus ush, Joe Rabusco, Yu wish a kaikt, James Slickpoo, Kai wee push Simon, Its ke a (Levi), Sakiak wit, Luke Um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Kentuck, being in the service as scouts.
Did you see Captain Kane acting as scout?
Yes; he watched about the agency.
Were you employed by the Government in any capacity during this time for which you were paid?
No.

LUKE BILLY PA KA YAT WE KIN, duly sworn January 20, 1900:
Do you know the nature of an oath?
Yes.
What is your name?
Luke Billy Pa ka yat we kin.
What is your age?

Fifty years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

I was living on Salmon River.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The Indian agent.

Where did you become a scout?

At Fort Lapwai.

When; what time of the year?

Before July.

Were you given a gun and uniform, and did you have your hair cut off?

Yes; all on the same day.

Who joined at the same time that you did?

About ten of them.

Can you name them?

Yes.

Do so.

Peter Slickpoo, Michael Trap tash tsets kunin, Sakiak wit, Ta ma lu sim likt, Ha hats ilpilp, Titus Elu e nikt, Moses Stimlh, Johnny Leonard, interpreter.

Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?

The first night we stopped at Fountains.

Where did you go?

On to Cottonwood. When we got there the Indians were after us.

Tell what you did then.

We stayed a few days there, and then I went to Kamiah and back one day. The soldiers left there, and we followed the day after to Jackson's bridge.

Then where did you go?

We went down to the Clearwater, where the battle was had.

Did you take part in the battle?

The Indians captured the soldiers' pack train and we fired once to recapture the train. The next day we drove the hostiles away.

Then what took place?

I brought a message to Lapwai the same evening and returned the next day and returned with the soldiers to Kamiah; we then went on to Weippe.

Then what?

After the Weippe fight we all went back to Kamiah.

How long did you stay at Kamiah?

We stayed quite awhile, but I don't know how long it was.

Then where did you go to?

We—all the Indian scouts—came down here.

Did you come down with the captured Indians?

No; they had already been sent down to Lapwai.

Did you give up your gun as soon as you returned here?

No; we went back to Kamiah in a few days after we came down here and stayed there quite awhile. After we came down here we did not give up our guns for quite a while for fear that the hostiles might come back here.

Do you know what time of the year it was when you gave up your gun?

Just as soon as Joseph was captured.

Who gave up their guns at the time that you did?

All the Indians living at the Mission did.

Were you promised pay as a scout?

The Indian agent and General Howard said that we would be paid wages and any loss of horses or other losses. When General Howard wanted to cross Salmon River he tore down my house and took the logs to make a raft with which to cross the river with; after that white men took my place and kept it.

Did you ever get any pay as a scout?

No, sir.

Did you ever ask for it?

Yes; I asked for it.

Did you furnish your own horse?

Yes.

How long was it from the time that you got your gun until you gave it up?

About three months. I did not see or know of Sam She kamtsets kun in, John Reuben, Noah Peep hom kown, Old Levi, Fred Lott, Sam Lott, Johnny Allen, Jonah Hayes, Wish tash kat, Abraham Wa tsin ma, Henry Yum ush na kown, Joe Rabusco, Ish ka tsets kuntsets kun in, Me op kow it, James Slickpoo, Paul Slickpoo, James

Too ye hin, Amos Wap she li, Simon Kai wee push, Luke Um ush na kown, Asa Wilson, Kentuck, Capt. Kane serving as scouts.

Did James Reuben ever tell you he got his pay?

Yes; he and Johnny Leonard, they both told me so.

Do you know of any other Indians that got their pay?

No; those are the only ones that I know of.

I lost a lot of apples and fruit trees with my place after the house was torn down; I lost a lot of cattle and horses during the war—about 400 head all told.

SAM LOTT, duly sworn January 22, 1900.

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Sam Lott.

What is your age.

Thirty-seven years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Cottonwood, near this agency.

Were you a messenger or scout during the Nez Perce war?

I only took a message from here to Kamiah and brought one back.

Did you have a uniform and gun?

No.

Who sent you as a scout?

The United States Indian agent, Montieth.

How long were you gone on the trip?

Seven days.

Who was the message for?

I don't know; I took it to the soldiers on this side of the river.

How long did you stay at Kamiah?

I stayed several days with the Indians.

Did the soldiers tell you to wait until they were ready to send a message back?

I don't know; I was young and my brother Fred did the talking.

Were you promised pay for this work?

I don't know that, either.

Who furnished your horse?

It was my own.

Did you ever receive any pay for this trip?

No.

Who did you bring the message back to?

To the agent.

Was this the only trip that you made?

Yes.

Did the agent send for you to come to the agency to make this trip?

Yes.

FRED LOTT duly sworn January 29, 1900:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Fred Lott.

What is your age?

About 48 years.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Cottonwood; 7 miles from here.

Were you a scout or a messenger during the Nez Perce war?

I was not a scout.

Were you a messenger?

Yes; I went out on one trip. That is all I remember of.

Who asked you to take this message?

I do not remember whether it was (inspector) Watkins or Agent Montieth.

Who did you take the message to?

I do not know the man's name; it was to the soldiers.

Where were the soldiers then?

On this side of the river, just below the ferry at Kamiah.

Did you come right back?

No.

How long did you stay there?

About a week.

Did you bring a message back when you came?

No.

Were you promised pay for this trip?

No.

Were you going up there anyway, or did you make this trip on purpose to take the message?

I was going up there anyway after a horse that my uncle had. I was not a scout, but my name was put in the list as a scout. I was a scout during the Bannock war.

Did you expect pay for this trip?

No.

HA HATS ILP ILP duly sworn January 29, 1900:

Do you know the nature of an oath?

Yes.

What is your name?

Ha hats ilp ilp.

What is your age?

I don't know.

Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?

Down here at Lapwai.

Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?

Yes.

Who asked you to become a scout?

The agent.

When did you become a scout?

After the war broke out—that is, after the first murders—I became a scout.

What time of the year was this?

Some time in the month of May.

Who enlisted when you did?

Several.

Name them?

I can only name a few. Luke Pa ka yat we kin, Peter Slickpoo, Titus Elu e nikt, Ta ma lu shim likt.

Were you given a gun and uniform?

Yes.

Where did you go to on your first trip as a scout?

Up to Cottonwood.

Then where did you go?

We had a fight then, after which I brought a message to the Fort Lapwai, and returned a few days afterwards to Clearwater.

Were you in the Clearwater fight?

Yes.

Did you do any fighting?

No.

Why not?

They did not want us to fight; we were scouts.

Then where did you go?

Down toward Kamiah.

Then where?

Across toward Weippe to where John Levi was killed; after the fight we returned to Kamiah.

How long did you remain at Kamiah?

We stayed a few days; I do not remember how long.

Then did you return here?

Yes.

Did you give up your gun as soon as you came back?

The hostile Indians captured me and took my gun and uniform away from me.

When did you quit the service as a scout?

I got another gun and uniform, and went with the expedition toward Spokane with Colonel Watkins.

How long were you gone on this trip?

About a month.

Did you see James Reuben as a scout?

Yes.

Did you ever hear him say that he got his pay as a scout?

I did not hear him say so.

Did you ever hear Johnny Leonard say that he got his pay as a scout?

Yes, he told me so.

How long was it from the time that you got your gun until you quit as a scout?
 I don't know; about three months.
 Were you promised pay as a scout?
 Yes; the interpreter told us so.
 Did you ever receive any pay for any of this work?
 No; never.
 Were you under pay as an employee of the Government and receiving pay at that time?
 No.
 Did you furnish your own horse?
 Yes.
 Did you loose your horse when captured?
 Yes; and never got it back.
 Did you get pay for the horse?
 No.

JAMES TOO YE HIN, duly sworn February 15, 1900:
 Do you know the nature of an oath?
 Yes, I do.
 What is your name?
 Too ye hin James.
 How old are you?
 O, I don't know; I don't keep track of it.
 Where were you living when the Nez Perce war broke out?
 At the mission.
 Were you a scout during the Nez Perce war?
 I was.
 Who asked you to become a scout?
 I don't know; I was told to be up at the fort.
 Were you given a gun and uniform?
 Yes; I was given a gun and uniform.
 Were you sworn in?
 No.
 Who joined as a scout when you did?
 John Levi, Young Timothy, Noah Bredell, Its ka haps Dick, Amos Wapshe li, Nesqually John, Matthew Sottoks, Paul Slickpoo.
 Where did you go on your first trip as a scout?
 We went over to Cottonwood and returned and stayed around the fort.
 Who returned with you?
 All the parties joining above.
 Did they all remain here at the fort, then?
 I don't know whether the others went back or not.
 Who stayed around the fort with you?
 We stayed home.
 Where was that?
 Around the mission (about 9 miles from the fort).
 Did you go on any other trips?
 No.
 How long from the time that you got your gun until you gave it up?
 About a week.
 Who gave up their gun when you did?
 I don't remember.
 Then you think you are entitled to a week's pay, do you?
 Yes.
 Did you see Paul Slickpoo much during the Nez Perce war?
 He lived around the mission.
 Did he go down to the fort often?
 He used to come down once in a while.
 Did he have his gun longer than you did?
 I don't know; I can't say.
 Paul Slickpoo was not at the fort all of the time that he had his gun, was he?
 No; he used to come down occasionally and then go back home.
 Were you promised pay for what work that you did for the Government?
 I do not know anything about it.
 Was Peter Slickpoo out with the soldiers, or was he around home with you?
 He went off and stayed around Cottonwood as a scout a long time.
 Did you furnish your own horse?
 Yes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, NEZ PERCES AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, February 15, 1900.

I, C. T. Stranahan, United States Indian agent, do certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken at this agency pursuant to instructions entitled "Land 9025, 11048, and 16219-1899;" that each witness was examined separate and apart from each other, and that every precaution was taken to prevent any prompting or collusion.

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

I, James Grant, do solemnly swear that I either translated from Nez Perce into English and English into Nez Perce or listened to said translation in the foregoing proceedings, and that the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES GRANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 19th day of February, 1900.

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

FINDINGS.

NEZ PERCES AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, February 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my findings, under instructions entitled (Land 9025, 11048, and 16219, 1899). In arriving at the same I have consulted the indefinite reports from the War Department and all communications having any bearing upon the employment of scouts during the Nez Perce war. The most important items upon which I have partially based my findings are in brief as follows:

That on or about June 16, 1877, General Howard telegraphed for authority to employ 25 Indian scouts. (See p. 10, McDowell's report, 1877.) The evidence produced proved clearly that General Howard had already several days previous sent out several Indians with Colonel Perry to induce Joseph not to go to war, and had not at that time equipped them for fighting. Indian Inspector Watkins seems to have ordered Indians into the service and General Howard seems to have consented for him to do so. (See p. 10, reference 1, McDowell's report, 1877.) June 19, 1877, General Howard received authority to enlist Indian scouts. (See p. 13, McDowell's report.) On page 18 of said report it seems possible for General Howard to have employed 60 Indian scouts, the last 10 to be employed after July 5. On June 18, 1877, General Howard reports using organized companies of citizens and Indians. (See above report, p. 11.) There seems to be no record of exactly the number of duly enlisted scouts employed by General Howard. I find on page 53 of the authority above referred to, that he had with him 20 Indian scouts, while probably many others were on the road carrying messages. It seems from the order made July 21, 1877, by General Howard (see pp. 63 and 64 of above report) that Indians were duly enlisted as early as June 15, of that year. Me op kowit and Captain John are referred to by General Howard. On July 6, Col. Watkins (Indian inspector) notified General Howard that there were 40 Indian scouts armed and now ready for service. Adjutant-General Wood on August 28 admitted in a letter to the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific that there were then about 59 Indian scouts in the service.

The reason that these scouts were not formally mustered out no doubt arises from the fact that the order mustering them out was sent to Fort Ellis, Mont., instead of to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, where the scouts were at the time of the sending of the order, which was made September 26, 1877, and known as Special Field Order No. 65. It is exceedingly difficult after the elapse of twenty-two years to fix any date definitely by Indian testimony, and also to obtain detailed evidence corroborative of certain service that some of the scouts performed, as a great many of them are deceased, I have been compelled to arrive at conclusions from surroundings and general report. Some of the conclusions are not substantially supported by the evidence.

The whites accompanying the command remember that there were many Indian scouts and messengers, but do not know their names, hence their evidence is useless. I have included the claim of one Captain Kane and Harvey Tse ni yo (whose names do not appear upon the list as submitted to Congress) for your consideration. This report has been delayed for the reason that I took charge of this agency on July 1,

and by August 15 the Indians were mostly in the mountains and did not return until late in December. No attorney has appeared for any of the Indians.

The findings in each case are contained upon a separate page and references to the pages of the testimony are given in each, upon which the findings are based.

I have conversed with a number of persons familiar with the operations of the campaign against Joseph's Band, and as in no case did their statements conflict with this testimony I did not encumber the records by adding to the volume of the same.

I have herewith annexed the affidavits of reliable Indians fixing the heirship interests in each case of deceased claimants, except in the case of Matthew Sottoks which I will forward as soon as the heirs can be established. Care was taken to prevent collusion or fraud in the testimony by excluding all except the stenographer and Captain Grant, who served as interpreter all during the investigation, and was assisted at various times by the official interpreter at this agency.

I hope that the claims may be acted upon by this Congress, thereby restoring the confidence of these scouts in the Government. Herewith I return all records sent to me for reference, and also papers touching upon the subject, received from Indians.

Very respectfully,

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

YOUNG TIMOTHY, DECEASED.

Findings.—That he was seen and acknowledged by so many to have been in the service that it is quite conclusive to my mind that Young Timothy served 60 days or more.

Therefore Young Timothy is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Maggie Timothy (wife), two-thirds; Viola Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; Abraham Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; David Bredell (grandchild), two twenty-sevenths; Noah Bredell (son-in-law), one-ninth. (See affidavit, p. 119).

JOHN LEVI, DECEASED.

Findings.—That John Levi enlisted as a scout among the first that enlisted, probably June 16, and was killed about July 17 (see General McDowell's report, 1877, while in the service.

Therefore he was entitled to 31 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$79.50.

Heirs, Matilda Levi, one-fourth; Sally Levy, one-fourth; Cora McBean, one-fourth; Mark Kai wee push, one-fourth.

DANIEL TYPES, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Daniel Types was entitled to 60 days' pay as a scout, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heir, Elizabeth Types, wife.

MOSES STIMILH.

Findings.—That Moses Stimilh is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

SAM SHE KAMTSETS KUN IN.

Findings.—That She kamtsets kun in is entitled to pay for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

ITS KA HAP DICK, DECEASED.

Findings.—As Its ka hap Dick was seen by so many in the service and it appears that he remained long in the service, I believe he was entitled to 60 days' pay at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Ta moltz ta kae ka wan, one-fourth; Charles Tilt kin, one sixth; Thomas Hart (see affidavit), one-fourth; Captain Davis, one-sixth; Edward He yume tam ma lukt, one-sixth.

JACOB SHE WA SAT, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Jacob She wa sat was entitled to 60 days at \$2.50 per day, \$150.
Heirs, Ka moltz ta kae ka wan (wife), one-half; Thomas Hart (son), one-half.

CHARLIE TLITL KIM.

Findings.—That Charlie Tlitl kim is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

NESQUALLY JOHN.

Findings. That Nesqually John is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

TITUS ELU E NIKT.

Findings.—The testimony of other scouts establish the fact that Titus Elu e nikt served 60 days or more, but he, although near this agency, refuses to testify saying that the claims will never be paid. Probably his obstinence and ignorance should be overlooked and he be allowed for 60 days', at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

JOHN REWBEN.

From his own testimony I find he is not entitled to any pay for the summer of 1877.

ABRAHAM BROOKS.

Findings.—Although drawing a pension for disabilities incurred during service, I think he is entitled additionally to 42 days' pay (see p. 84) at \$2.50 per day, \$105.

NOAH PEEP HOM KAN, DECEASED.

Findings.—Noah Peep hom kan appears to have been a messenger and was not seen by the regular scouts often, but in all probability served 60 days, and was entitled to pay at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

LEVI (OLD) DECEASED.

Findings.—Old Levi was closely associated with Noan Peep hom kan as a messenger. They appear to have been valuable men as such, and Old Levi was therefore entitled to 60 days' pay at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Laura Raboin, one-half; Andrew Morris, one-fourth; Amos Wilkinson, one-fourth.

PAUL KALLA, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Paul Kalla was entitled to pay as a scout for 60 days at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Susanna Tah mow tone my, one-third; Matthew Whitfield, one-third; Arthur Paul, one-third.

JAMES CONNOR, DECEASED.

Findings.—That James Connor was at the time of his death entitled to 60 days' pay as a scout at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Eddie Connor (son), one-third; Job, one-third; John Brown, one-third.

PAUL HOT HOSH, DECEASED.

Findings.—The date of Paul Hot hosh's enlistment and discharge is obscure, but as he was seen so many times and covering so much time I find he was entitled to pay for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

Heirs, Olive Frank, one-eighth; Irene Lawyer, three-eighths; Corbett Lawyer, one-eighth; Lizzie Lawyer, one-eighth; Maggie Lawyer, one-eighth.

JOHN CUT NOSE.

Findings.—That John Cut nose is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

FRED LOTT.

Findings.—Judging from his own testimony and the testimony of Sam Lott, his brother, he is not entitled to any pay as contemplated by the act ratifying the treaty.

SAM LOTT.

Findings.—Not entitled to pay.

BENJAMIN PAHAT KO KOH.

Findings.—That Benjamin Pahat ko koh is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

JOHNNIE ALLEN.

Findings.—Not entitled to any pay; was not in the service.

PHILIP YUM TO LOTE.

Findings.—From the time that Philip Yum to lote enlisted until the time that he was discharged, according to his own testimony, must have been about 18 days; therefore I find him entitled to 18 days' pay; at \$2.50 per day, \$45.

JONAH HAYES.

Findings.—Jonah Hayes was a subchief at that time (drawing pay from the Government). Therefore is not entitled to any pay.

WISH TASH KAT, DECEASED.

Findings.—That he served 3 days at the solicitation of General Howard while General Howard's application to regularly enlist Indians was pending; therefore I find that he was entitled to 3 days' pay at \$2.50 per day; total, \$7.50.

Heirs: Te we ton my, one-half; Tah ma al wa nin my, one-half.

ABRAHAM WA TSIN MA, DECEASED.

Findings.—Same as Wis tash kat; served 3 days at \$2.50 per day; total, \$7.50.

Heirs: Mary Thompson, one-half; Sidney Rankin, one-fourth; Effie Daniel, one-fourth.

HENRY YUM USH NA KOWN, DECEASED.

Findings.—Same as Wish tash kat; entitled to 3 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$7.50.

Heirs: Eliza Pliter, one-third; Pop sto we kar tsat, one-third; George Penny, one-ninth; Lizzie Edwards, one-ninth; Tuh tuh hoon, one-ninth.

FRANK HUS USH.

Findings.—That the reason that Frank Hus ush was not seen more in the service is that he was not in field service. I think he is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

JOE RABUSCO.

Findings.—Entitled to 7 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$17.50.

YU WISH A KAIKT.

Findings.—That Yu wish a kaikt is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

MATTHEW SOT TOKS, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Matthew Sot toks was, at his death, entitled to pay for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

ISH KA TSETS KUN TSETS KUN IN, DECEASED.

Findings.—That but one person testifies that he was a scout, and that, only vaguely, and from outside inquiry I am fully satisfied that he was not in the service.

LUKE BILLY PA KA YAT WE KIN.

Findings.—That Luke Billy Pa ka yat we kin is entitled to pay as a scout for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

TA MA LU SHIM LIKT.

Findings.—That Ta ma lu shim likt served 60 days as a scout and is entitled to pay at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

MICHAEL TRAP TASH TSETS KUNIN, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Michael Trap tash tsets kunin was entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, total, \$150.

Heirs: I ah lote kikt, wife, five-ninths; Theresa High Eagle, daughter and minor child, two-ninths; Antoine High Eagle, son and minor child, two-ninths; I ah lote kikt, mother and natural guardian.

JAMES SLICKPOO.

Findings.—Refused to testify, although asked to do so. He maintained that he had not received all that he should have been paid as an interpreter. The fact that he refused to testify, and the report that interpreters were paid promptly (see McConville's letter, March 10, 1896), leads me to find that James Slickpoo is not entitled to any pay.

PETER SLICKPOO.

Findings.—That Peter Slickpoo is entitled to pay as a scout for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

PAUL SLICKPOO.

Findings.—This is one of the most difficult findings to make, as Paul Slickpoo's testimony is not corroborated, nor do I find upon diligent inquiry outside of the testimony that anyone seems to remember his having served as long as he testifies that he did, and he admits that during the 45 days claimed for that he often missed several days' attendance at the fort at a time, and I think that if he is paid for 20 days, at \$2.50 per day, that he will be amply rewarded, \$50.

HA HATS ILP ILP (RED BEAR).

Findings.—That Ha hats ilp ilp (Red Bear) is entitled to 60 days' pay as a scout, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

SAM LAWYER.

Findings.—That Sam Lawyer is entitled to 55 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$137.50.

JAMES TOO YE HIN.

Findings.—I find that James Too ye hin is entitled to 7 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$17.50.

AMOS WAP SHE LAI.

Findings.—That Amos Wap she lai served 60 days as a scout, and is entitled to 60 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

YOUNG NOAH (BREDELL).

Findings.—That Young Noah (Bredell) served 60 days, and therefore entitled to pay for the same, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

THOMAS PAI USH HUSH USH IN.

Findings.—Entitled to 3 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$7.50.

CLAIMS OF NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

KAI WEE PUSH SIMON, DECEASED.

Findings.—I think that this man was never in the service, and hence was not entitled to any pay.

ITS KE A LEVI, DECEASED.

Findings.—This man, it seems, about June 15, 1877, accompanied some other Indians upon a trip to Whitebird without uniform or gun, notwithstanding one unreliable man testifies that he had a uniform and gun, and was gone three days at the time he was sent. General Howard seems to have no authority for doing so, but afterwards received it, and I therefore believe he was entitled to 3 days' pay, at \$2.50 per day, \$7.50.

Heirs, Matilda Levi, one-fourth; to her minor child, Sally Ann, one-fourth; to Mark Kai wee push, one-fourth; to Cora McBean, J. H. Howe, legal guardian, one-fourth.

SA KIAK WIT (LEFT HAND.)

Findings.—Although Sa kiak wit testifies that he served about a month, he says he served as long as certain other Indians; and he seems to have been seen all during the campaign by the other witnesses, and while he is presumed to know the time that he served, I think he is undoubtedly mistaken and should be paid for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

CAPTAIN JOHN, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Captain John was carried as a quartermaster employee and was paid all that he was entitled to and mustered out at Fort Ellis, Mont. (See papers herewith marked "Captain John Scout Claim.")

LUKE UM USH NA KOWN, DECEASED.

Findings.—That Luke Um ush na kown was not a scout during the summer of 1877, but was during 1878, at which time he was killed in the service, and was therefore not entitled to pay.

ME OP KOW IT, DECEASED.

Findings.—Was known as Captain George, and carried as quartermaster employee, and must have been paid (see report of Captain Ebstein), as he was a close companion of Captain John, and the records show that Captain John was mustered out and paid.

ASA WILSON, DECEASED.

Findings.—This man lived at Kamiah, and when the soldiers passed through there he wanted to join, and did remain with the command one or two days, but did not enlist nor do any service, therefore was not entitled to any pay.

JOHNNY LEONARD, DECEASED.

Findings.—As it was customary to pay all interpreters as fast as the services were rendered, and as three witnesses have testified that he told them that he had been paid, I find Johnny Leonard not entitled to any pay as a scout or interpreter.

KENTUCK, DECEASED.

Findings.—As not one of the many scouts testified to seeing of Kentucky in the service, I find that he was not there and hence not entitled to any pay.

CAPTAIN KANE.

Findings.—Captain Kane's name was not on the list in the treaty negotiations, and I submit his testimony and others and suggest, if permissible (and he is worthy), that he be paid for 60 days, at \$2.50 per day, \$150.

JAMES REUBEN, DECEASED.

Findings.—This name was not included in the list at the time of negotiating the treaty, but, being informed that a certain attorney would make an attempt to establish his right, I took testimony in this connection and find that he was paid all that he was entitled to at the time of his discharge.

TITUS THOMPSON.

I think this man might have served in the war 1878, but the other scouts do not mention him and I can not think his application has any merit in it. His name is not on the list ratified by Congress.

HARVEY TSE NI YO.

Findings.—That Harvey Tse ni yo, whose name, although not upon the list contained in the treaty, was no doubt a scout upon one trip, lasting twenty-five days or more, and I submit these findings subject to your ruling governing the same. Twenty-five days, at \$2.50 per day, \$62.50.

We, the undersigned, Nez Percés Indians in Idaho, being duly sworn, each for himself, says: That I know of my own personal knowledge that Young Timothy, upon his death, left as his only heirs one-third Maggie Timothy, wife, and Egea, daughter, one-third, who died leaving her one-third to her mother, Maggie Timothy, and Amelia Timothy, daughter, one-third, who afterwards died, leaving as her only heirs one-third of her share to Noah Bredell, husband, and two-ninths each to her three minor children, Viola, Abraham, and David Bredell.

That when John Levi was killed he left three children, to-wit: Its-ke-ah Levi, John Levi, jr., and Anna (Cora McBean's mother). Its-ke-ah Levi afterwards died without wife, issue, or father or mother; his share therefore went to John Levi, jr., and Anna, share and share alike. When John Levi died his share went one-half to his wife, Matilda Levi, and one-half to his minor child, Sally Ann, and when Anna died her share went one-half to Mark Kai-wee-push, husband, and one-half to Cora McBean, daughter.

That Daniel Types, upon his death, left as his sole heir Elizabeth Types, wife.

That Its-ka-hap Dick, deceased, left as his only heirs one-half to Ta-mieh-hun-my, wife, and one-half to Jacob She-wa-sat, brother, who afterwards died, leaving of his share one-half to Ta-moltz-ta-kae-wan, wife, and one-half to Thomas Hart, son, Ta-mieh-hun-my died leaving her share to her three brothers, Charlie Tilt-kim, Capt. Davis, and Edward He-yume-tam-ma-lukt.

That Levi (Old) when he died, left as his only heirs, Laura Raboin, one-third; Amy, two-ninths; Martha, two-ninths; Ta mal ta non my, two-ninths; daughters, Martha died, leaving her share to her mother, Laura Raboin, and Ta mal ta non my, who afterwards died, leaving one-half of her share to Andrew Morris, husband, and one-half to Amos Wilkinson, son.

That Paul Kalla upon his death left as his only heirs, Susanna Tah mow tone my, one-third; Matthew Whitfield, one-third, and Arthur Paul, one-third, children of said Paul Kalla. [Note by agent: "Possibly another child."]

That James Conner left as his only heirs, Job, one-third; Eddie Conner, son, one-third; John Brown, one-third.

That Paul Hot hosh left as his only heirs, one-half Olive Frank, wife, and one-half Dolly Lawyer, daughter, who afterwards died, leaving as her only heirs to her share, daughter one-half Irene Lawyer, and one-half to Archie Lawyer, husband, who afterwards died, leaving of his share one-third to Amy Lawyer, and one-sixth each, Irene, Corbett, Lizzie, and Maggie, his children.

That Wish tash kat left as his only heirs Te we tone my and Tal ma al wa nin my, two daughters, who share equal in his estate.

That Abraham Wa tsin ma, deceased, left as his only heirs his wife, Mary Thompson, one-half, and Ha hats He ke low tsa, son, one-half, who died, leaving his share, one-half, to Sidney Rankin, his son, and one-half to Effie Daniels, wife.

That Henry Yum ush na kown, deceased, left as his only heir, wife, Eliza Pliter, one-third, and Pop sto we kar tsat, daughter, one-third, and Annie Sause We nun my, daughter, one-third, who died, leaving of her share as her heirs, George Penny, one-third, and Lizzie Edwards, and Tuh tuh hoon, one-third each, who are minors, with George Penny as legal guardian (certificate of appointment on file in Commissioner's office) Geo. Penny having drawn these childrens' annuity payments.

That Michael Trap tash tsets kunin, deceased, left as his only heirs, one-third, I ah lote kikt, wife, and Theresa High Eagle, Antoine High Eagle, and Sophia High Eagle, children, two-ninths each. Sophia High Eagle died leaving her share to her mother, I ah lote kikt.

That Its ke a Levi, deceased, left as his only heirs, John Levi, jr., brother, and Anna, sister, share and share alike. John Levi, jr., died, leaving one-half to wife, Matilda Levi, and one-half to his minor child, Sally Ann. And when Anna died, her share went one-half to Mark Kai wee push, husband, and one-half to Cora McBean, daughter.

That Jacob She wa sat, deceased, left as his only heirs, wife, Ta moltz takae wan, one-half, and son, Thomas Hart, one-half.

That Noah Peep hom kan, left as his only heirs, Lechin, wife, one-half, and Noah Bredell, son, one-half. And further in this matter we declare our entire disinterestedness.

JAMES GRANT,
EDWARD RABOIN,
JAMES MOSES, his x mark.

Witnesses to signatures:

J. S. MARTIN.
F. S. SHIVELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of Feb., 1900.

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

It is reported at this agency that Paul Kalla has a child in Montana somewhere, but no one here knows her name nor her whereabouts.

C. T. STRANAHAN, *Agent.*

○